

THE AMERICAN

SEE PAGE 18... **OUR**
ACADEMIC
HUCKSTERS

*Their product is reaction,
peddled as the new liberalism*

LEGION

MAGAZINE

DECEMBER 1952



Sure



as there are Seven Continents

You can travel the 7 continents... sail the 7 seas... but you'll never find a whiskey as smooth... as satisfying as Seagram's 7 Crown! Yes, one fine day, you'll taste one fine sip. Then you'll face the fact that this is the finest whiskey on the face of the earth!



Say **Seagram's** and be **Sure**

SEAGRAM'S 7 CROWN, BLENDED WHISKEY, 86.8 PROOF, 65% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS, SEAGRAM-DISTILLERS CORP., N. Y.



1912 PACKARD town car had a four-cylinder engine, weighed 4,000 pounds and sold for \$4,600. The separation between the chauffeur and passenger compartments gave it a double-body look.

TODAY AS YESTERDAY
CARS RUN THEIR BEST
ON THE BEST GASOLINE

You can see why critics said the automobile would never replace the horse. Underpowered early motorcars usually bogged down on roads that a good horse could travel. But we wonder what the "Get a horse" folks say today. Particularly when they see the performance of a modern engine using "Ethyl" gasoline.

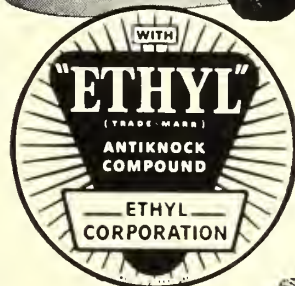
"Ethyl" gasoline is high octane gasoline. It's the gasoline modern high compression engines need to develop top power and efficiency. It's the gasoline you ought to buy. Remember, there's a powerful difference between gasoline and "Ethyl" gasoline.

ETHYL
CORPORATION

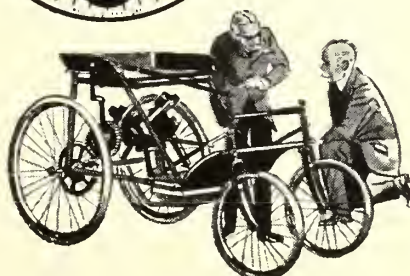
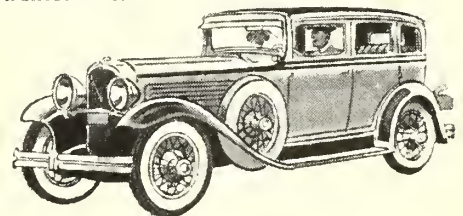
New York 17, N. Y. . . . Ethyl Antiknock Ltd., In Canada



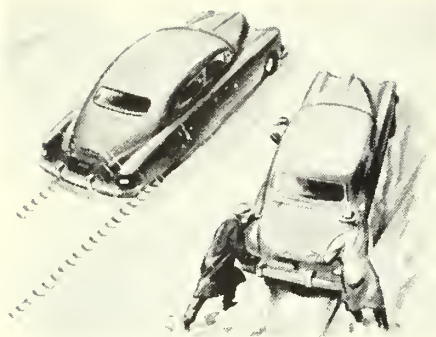
1952 PACKARD, with its high compression engine, lives up to the standards of its predecessors. More than 53% of all Packards built since 1899 are still in use.



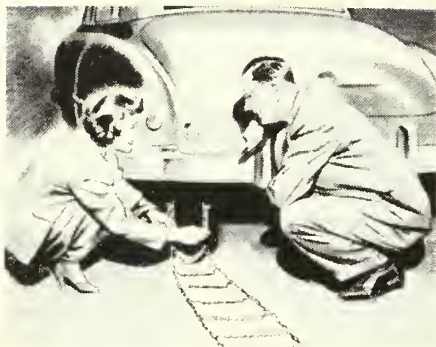
1930 ROOSEVELT was advertised as the world's first straight eight priced under \$1,000. It was Marmon's entry into the low-priced field but lasted only a short time.



1894 BALZER was built by a New York City inventor. Its air-cooled, three-cylinder engine was of the rotary type—the cylinders and crankcase revolved around a fixed crankshaft.



Too late for WEED CHAINS after you're stuck in the snow. Put them on before you start.



It's easier to put on chains with ZIP-ON TIRE CHAIN APPLIERS. Keep a pair handy.



*Best Tire Chains
Ever Made Because
THEY STOP YOU SHORTER
HELP YOU START
ON ICE OR SNOW
GIVE DOUBLE WEAR
thanks to Flaring Reinforcements
with 288 Gripping Points*

Designed for Today's Traffic

GET YOURS TODAY

**WEED
AMERICAN
V-BARS**

ACCO In Business for Your Safety
**AMERICAN CHAIN
& CABLE COMPANY, INC.**
York, Pa. • Bridgeport, Conn.

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

VOL. 53 No. 6

LEGION



This scene may be duplicated in your town—the new spirit that shares Christmas with every passerby.

POSTMASTER: Please send copies returned under labels Form 3579 to Post Office Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Indiana.

The American Legion Magazine is the official publication of The American Legion and is owned exclusively by The American Legion. Copyright 1952 by The American Legion. Published monthly at 1100 W. Broadway, Louisville, Ky. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized Jan. 5, 1925. Price single copy, 15 cents; yearly subscription, \$1.50. Entered as second class matter June 30, 1948, at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Non-member subscriptions should be sent to the Circulation Department of The American Legion Magazine, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind.

**EXECUTIVE AND
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES**
Indianapolis 6, Indiana
**EDITORIAL AND
ADVERTISING**
580 Fifth Avenue
New York 36, N. Y.
WESTERN OFFICE
333 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

Please notify the Circulation Department, Publications Division, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana, if you have changed your address, using notice form 225 which you may secure from your Postmaster. Be sure to cut off the address label on your Magazine and paste it in the space provided. Always give your latest membership card number and both your new and your old address.

CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER, 1952

- THE TANK THAT LEARNED TO THINK (fiction) 11**
BY BILL BROWN
The Russions forgot only one thing.
- LET'S TRAIN THEM TO LIVE 14**
BY GEN. JOHN M. DEVINE
Why we must have UMT.
- WHAT'LL WE GET THE KIDS? 16**
BY LESTER DAVID
To keep you from buying the wrong toys.
- OUR ACADEMIC HUCKSTERS 18**
BY E. MERRILL ROOT
They peddle a phony brand of liberalism.
- THE LEGION IN PICTURES 20**
Things you should know about your organization.
- FIGHTERS AREN'T HUNGRY ANY MORE! 22**
BY EDWARD FRELL
A comparison between old-timers and the current crop.
- A LEGION POST PUTS ON A SHOW 24**
BY ROBERT B. PITKIN
An entire town gets into the act.
- THE CHRISTMAS TREE MAN 26**
BY JACK DENFON SCOTT
He grows them by the millions.
- WHOSE LITTLE MAN? 28**
BY VICTOR LASKY
Concerning the controversial Charles Chaplin.

THE NATIONAL LEGIONNAIRE 29-36

Features

- SOUND OFF! 4** **NEWSLETTER 37**
EDITOR'S CORNER 6 **ROD AND GUN CLUB . . . 40**
PRODUCTS PARADE . . . 8 **PARTING SHOTS 64**

Manuscripts, artwork, cartoons submitted for consideration will not be returned unless a self-addressed, stamped envelope is included.

Lewis K. Gough, National Commander, Indianapolis

John Stelle, McLeansboro, Illinois, Chairman of the Legion Publications Commission; Don W. Emmett, Ventura, California, and Earl L. Meyer, Alliance, Nebraska, Vice-Chairmen. Members of the Commission: Russell Larcambe, Malta, Mont.;

Director of Publications
James F. O'Neil
New York, N. Y.

Consultant
James F. Barton
Indianapolis, Ind.

Asst. to Director
Frank Lisiecki

Editor
Joseph C. Keeley

Long Armstrong, Spokane, Wash.; Charles E. Baath, Huntington, W. Va.; Dr. Charles R. Lagan, Keokuk, Iowa; Dave H. Fleischer, St. Louis, Mo.; Emmett Safay, Jacksonville, Fla.; Clovis Copeland, Little Rock, Ark.; Paul B. Dague, Downingtown, Pa.; Josephus Daniels, Jr.; Raleigh, N. C.; D.

Advisory Editor
Alexander Gardiner
Managing Editor
Boyd B. Stutler

Art Editor
Al Marshall
Associate Editors
Robert B. Pitkin
Irving Herschbein

L. Sears, Toledo, Ohio; George D. Levy, Sumter, S. C.; Roland Cacerham, Baton Rouge, La.; George D. Baron, Bethany, Conn.; Herschiel L. Hunt, Austin, Tex.; Earl Hitchcock, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Edgar G. Vaughan, St. Paul, Minn.; Harold A. Shindler, Newburgh, Ind.

Advertising Director
Fred L. Maguire
Eastern Adv. Mgr.
William M. DeVitalis

Western Adv. Mgr.
H. J. Prussing, Jr.

Detroit Adv. Rep.
John D. Gillman



Except a smile when he shaves

He'll start in smiling, and keep *on* smiling every time he shaves, when you give him a new Remington 60 DeLuxe. He'll be thrilled by the incomparable speed and comfort of this aristocrat of electric shavers . . . the one gift you *know* he wants. No more soap or blades to buy—no more time-consuming muss or annoying nicks and cuts! The smooth contour glide

of *six* extra-long shaving heads actually makes shaving a pleasure. A practical gift he'll use every day, it's luxurious in styling and appearance, too—beautifully gift packaged in a rich, jet jewel case with gleaming golden trim. See the Remington 60 DeLuxe Electric Shaver today, at fine stores everywhere and at our 112 nationwide shaver headquarters.

ELECTRIC SHAVER DIVISION **Remington Rand** BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

THE *new*
REMINGTON
60
DE LUXE

TOES IRRITATED?

Get **FAST RELIEF** with
this **MEDICATED Powder!**

No unmedicated powder can relieve sore or itching toes as Ammens Powder does!

For Ammens contains three famous medicinal ingredients—gives 3-way medicated skin care: (1) It soothes, relieves and helps heal irritated skin. (2) Its extra softness protects and cushions sore skin, and so promotes healing. (3) Its extra fluffy texture gives cooling relief. For real medicated skin care, get genuine Ammens Medicated Powder at any drug counter today.



FREE trial-size can. Write today to Dept. A-122, Bristol Myers Co., Hillside, N. J. (Offer limited to U.S.A.)

AMMENS
MEDICATED POWDER

EASE COLD MISERY

Take Tabcin

AT ALL DRUG STORES
45c and 75c SIZES

BRAND Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.



Roll and Bowl!
BRAND NEW
GAME that is
SWEEPING THE COUNTRY!

Appeals to everyone — young or old. Not a dull moment. Has all the scoring possibilities of real bowling and all the excitement of a dice game. Set includes a soft, noiseless plastic dice box, two hand made engraved dice, bowling score sheet and complete instructions. Be the first in your neighborhood to get this exciting new game.

PRICE **\$2.00** POSTPAID.

E. C. KROPP COMPANY
1836 N. 16th Street, Milwaukee 5, Wisconsin

Sound Off!



Writers must give name and address. Name withheld if requested. So many letters are being received it is not possible to promise answers. Keep your letters short. Address: Sound Off, The American Legion Magazine, 580 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.

POST LEVEL

Sir: Replying to C. Benn Forsyth, who asks what can be done on the Post level, to bring facts about subversion to light, I should like to suggest that his Post do as we recently did in Louisiana on the State level. While the cost to us was \$26, there should be no cost to a Post for this program. It was handled as follows: Through the co-operation of Radio KRMD, we prepared the series of 24 five minute talks on communism supplied in script by National HQ. These were placed on tape, four sets of which were circulated throughout the State and were aired by fourteen radio stations in as many cities. Introduction was made by local Post Commanders and tapes were run daily until used. Costs were for mailing tapes and loss of them.

A. B. Krueger
Haughton, La.

EDWARD G. ROBINSON

Sir: Congratulations to Edward G. Robinson for his forthright article in the October issue. It should furnish a blueprint for all Americans, particularly those prominent in the fields of entertainment, politics, education, etc., to follow. If only the many other men of prominence whose sincere patriotism and concern for the underprivileged have been used by communist front organizations would have the guts to do what he did, it would go a long way toward restoring and strengthening the belief of the American people in their country and their way of life.

W. P. Wilson, Jr.
Wheeling, W. Va.

Sir: The lesson in Mr. Robinson's story is tolerance for those caught in the commie mesh and the hand of friendship and understanding to those who later come clean.

Noah D. Alper
St. Louis, Mo.

Sir: Why print the article on Edward G. Robinson in your *Legion Magazine*? If he was once a stinker he still must be until he is proved otherwise by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

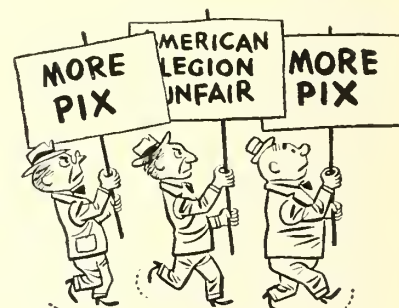
Mrs. E. E. Wasson
Indianapolis

TIP FOR LEAVITT

Sir: In reply to Mr. Bob Leavitt whose letter took exception to the magazine's references to Owen Lattimore, please be advised for his own information that Owen Lattimore testified falsely before the Senate Subcommittee on at least five separate

matters that were relevant to the inquiry and substance of the Institute of Pacific Relations. See Report of the Committee on the Judiciary 82nd Congress 2nd Session page 224, a resolution relating to the internal security of the United States. It would be well worth while if more men in the Legion would read these reports and find out the facts before they find fault.

Robert Porter
St. Petersburg, Fla.



MOST PICK PIX

Sir: In reply to William H. Vogt's letter in the October issue about pictures in the magazine, I read it from cover to cover but I think it takes illustrations to go with a story before it is anywhere near complete.

Chris Nix
Waldron, Ark.

Sir: I must agree with William H. Vogt. Just about all we get is advertising and pictures. Why not change the name *American Legion Magazine* to *American Legion Picture Book*?

R. E. Townsend
McAlester, Okla.

Sir: I say NO. I do not want to check out my Legion membership or the magazine but will—unless I have plenty of cartoons, pictures and letters. You might make your stories more brief.

F. H. Hillman
Okmulgee, Okla.

Sir: If William H. Vogt wants more solid reading matter let him go to a library. I get just as big a kick out of the pictures as I do the rest of it.

N. L. Mayer
Chicago

Sir: They say one picture is worth 10,000 words. I for one always look at the pictures first, and there are times when the picture induces me to read the article. I say don't take away the pictures.

Eva Anderson
Seattle, Wash.

Sir: I vote for more reading matter. I have

four veteran sons and I read the magazine from cover to cover as it keeps me posted on veterans' affairs.

Mary Louise B. Mitchell
Los Angeles

Sir: I hope you get a majority of "No's" so you keep the magazine as it is. I say to keep on the way you are at present.

S/Sgt. Richard J. Quance
Montgomery, Ala.

▼ The vote was approximately 80% in favor of the present ratio of pictures to text.

Editors

HOW ABOUT NATIVES?

Sir: We hear so much about protection for the so-called minority groups. How about some protection for the native American? It looks as though he is being pushed around by these pressure groups to the extent that he is beginning to look like an orphan in his own country. Did we fight for this country in order that a bunch of politicians could make it the dumping ground of the world?

I. C. Grund
Los Angeles

CLARIFICATION

Sir: Just a line to identify the locomotive and boxcar shown on page 39 of the October issue. The outfit and crew are that of Oneida County Voiture #29, Upstate New York.

Vincent G. Hoff
Utica, N. Y.

Sir: On page 33 of the October issue in a picture caption you list my address as Phoenix, Arizona. We are proud of Phoenix and it's a fine city, but the real garden spot of the scenic southwest is Kingman, Arizona, which is my home town.

C. R. Waters
Dep. Commander
Kingman, Arizona

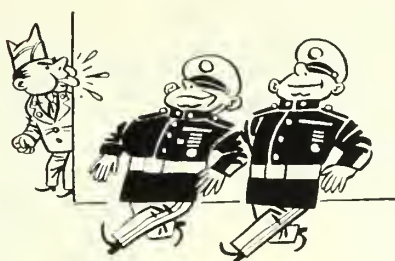


AUTO TAXES

Sir: I hope Frank Fogarty's story in your October magazine helps to stiffen resistance to any increase in the amount of taxes doled out by the American motorist. Heaven knows our highways need improvement and expansion but I don't think the passenger car owner can stand to foot any more of the bill. I think part of the solution lies in weight-distance taxes on heavy trucks like they have in New York. And I don't think it solves anything to blame part of the trouble — as Mr. Fogarty does — on claims that some highway-user tax money is being used for non-highway purposes. Your article inspired me to look up some statistics on highway spending. In 1950, \$226,001,000 was diverted by the

states from highway funds to non-highway purposes. But, the states raised \$476,226,000 for highways from non-highway users.

David Graham
Trenton, N. J.



SICK OF MARINES

Sir: I get so sick and tired of reading in the newspapers about the Marines. It's the Marines this and the Marines that. Where are all the millions of men and boys who were drafted into the Army? Now I am in favor of giving credit where credit is due, but how about the Army? I say let's forget the Marines and Navy for a few days and try giving the real backbone of the Armed Service a chance to get inspected for a change.

L. M. Boyd, Sr.
Mobile, Ala.

COLUMNISTS AND COMMENTATORS

Sir: I have read with appreciation your articles on communism in the movies, also in the educational, book and periodical fields. However, I wish that you would publish an article on newspaper columnists and radio broadcasters. The most offensive of these, in my opinion, is Drew Pearson. While he claims to be against communism, he attacks moderates and conservatives viciously, and no anti-communist is safe from his tongue.

Mercer L. Limrick
Fredericksburg, Va.

LET 'EM DESTROY IT

Sir: Howard W. Roberson touched me deeply with his letter about his "old favorite" army camp, namely Jefferson Barracks. I hate to hear of these camps being destroyed, but if there is one on the face of the earth that should have been destroyed it was surely Jefferson Barracks.

DeWitt F. Aebly
Helena, Ark.

SILENT TREATMENT

Sir: Is there a conspiracy to give the silent treatment to loyal Americans who try to emphasize our American traditions and strive to awaken interest in American history? This writer and his wife have given four years of their time and a considerable amount of their money to this end, and have been shocked as have many others with like purposes. There seems to be a conspiracy to play down and give the silent treatment to loyal, sincere Americans who love their God, country and fellow man, and who seek only to spread a spirit of ahesion and cohesion among all Americans.

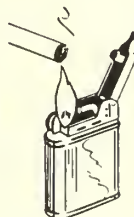
John C. Crowe
Los Angeles

The **ONLY** lighter
with the
FLAME YOU CAN POINT



DOWN for a pipe

UP for a cigarette



- Two flames — jet for pipes — regular for cigarettes
- Wick that needs no replacement
- Longest flint
- Larger fuel capacity
- Slip-cover for easy fueling
- Fully guaranteed action

Many handy outdoor uses,
such as lighting campfires, soldering, blackening gunsights, thawing locks, etc.

See your Beattie Jet Dealer or write us today.

BEATTIE JET PRODUCTS, INC., Box A1 2
17 East 48th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Heavy Nickel Plote \$6.85	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pigskin \$8.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
Engine-turned chrome \$9.25	<input type="checkbox"/>	Morocco \$8.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
*Gold Plote, Lizard Covered \$15.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chrome \$8.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
*Sterling Silver \$27.50	<input type="checkbox"/>	*Silver Plote \$10.00	<input type="checkbox"/>

*Subject to Federal Tax

Name _____

Address _____

Enclose check or money order

Keep Hair Neat All Day This New Greaseless Way



"V-7"—new grooming discovery now in Vitalis Hair Tonic—outdates messy oils. Keeps hair in place all day without gummy film or matted-down look.

Not an animal, vegetable or mineral oil

If you object to over-oily hair tonics, as most men do, here's good news. Now you can keep hair in place and easy to manage—yet avoid that gummy, "oil-slick" look.

The secret is a completely new kind of grooming agent—introduced to you in new finer Vitalis Hair Tonic.

Called "V-7," it is not an animal, vegetable or mineral oil. In fact, "V-7" was developed in the laboratory especially to overcome the messiness and other disadvantages of greasy oils.

Make this easy test



Even if you are satisfied with your present hair tonic, we think you'll be pleasantly surprised the very first time you use new finer Vitalis containing "V-7."

1. Hair stays neat, natural-looking. No heavy greasy look.
2. No gummy film or "matting down."

You can easily prove these facts for yourself. Just apply the tonic you are now using to one side of your head—new finer Vitalis to the other. See if you don't agree that the Vitalis side looks far better.

Feels tingling good—routs flaky dandruff

In addition to good grooming, new Vitalis gives you a combination of *active* ingredients found in no other leading hair tonic.

Massaged briskly onto scalp in the famous "60-Second Workout," new finer Vitalis feels tingling good . . . far more refreshing than any cream or oil dressing. What's more, Vitalis routs dandruff flakes . . . helps you avoid that embarrassing "snow" on your collar.

Outgrooms any other hair tonic—or double your money back

We think you'll find new Vitalis with "V-7" the finest hair tonic you ever used. If you don't agree, return unused portion to Bristol-Myers, 630 5th Ave., New York 20, N.Y. and get *double* your money back. You can't lose. Won't you try it?



Editor's Corner



POST-ELECTION

In the past few months we have had a good deal of mail accusing *The American Legion Magazine* of political bias. Certain articles critical of what was happening at home and abroad were cited as examples that we were favoring this party or that.

As this is written the election is still weeks off, but when it appears in print the election will be over and we shall have as our Chief Executive either Dwight D. Eisenhower or Adlai Stevenson.

Whether the new President is a Republican or a Democrat, changes are in order, and the mere fact that there is a new Chief Executive is not automatically going to bring about those changes. We trust that there will be a speedy improvement in our domestic and foreign policies, and The American Legion will do everything in its power to cooperate with our new President to this end. However, we reserve the right to remain critical of any official moves which we feel are not in the best interests of this country, regardless of the party that wins the election.

THEY'RE TRYING THE BACK DOOR

A new and evasive gimmick by which red movie artists may short-circuit America by producing "American" pictures abroad, was called to the attention of Congress by American Federation of Labor movie workers on August 25. The Hollywood AFL Film Council so advised Congressman John T. Wood, of Georgia, saying flatly: If U.S. films are made in Europe and released here, to permit red-tinged artists to evade the increasing barriers to their employment in Hollywood, this will undo much of the past work done to expose Hollywood communism by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, of which Wood is chairman.

As a specific example, Film Council chairman Roy Brewer cited the made-in-Italy film *Encounter*, starring Paul Muni. The Council's letter to Representative Wood reported that "United Artists is contemplating release" of *Encounter* in America. The letter took no exception to Muni but said: "This picture was produced by John Weber, identified as a full-time and long-active Party functionary in New York and Hollywood; and Bernard Vorhaus, also identified as a communist. It was directed by Joseph Losey, a fugitive from a House Un-American Activities subpoena. It was written by Ben Barzman, who also has been identified as a Party member. We urge you to take immediate steps to see to it that this picture is not shown in an American theater."

The letter said that the Hollywood AFL Film Council is asking United Artists not

to release *Encounter*, and intimated that the Council would do everything within its means that is legal to prevent American distribution of the film. However, it asked that Representative Wood's committee initiate legislation to check the trend toward red-made "American" films abroad, since "this type of police work is a responsibility which should not rest upon private citizens."

The Film Council told Representative Wood that a producer had approached it not long ago to advise he was planning to produce a film involving the "Unfriendly Nine" witnesses of the 1947 House Hollywood hearings. The producer asked assurances that AFL film workers would not resist production of such a film. He was told the AFL council would do everything in its means to block the production.

"Thereupon," says the Film Council letter to Representative Wood, "we were told that this was a short-sighted attitude, because such pictures could and would be made in foreign countries."

Saying that the film *Encounter* is but an example of a trend among ex-Hollywood reds, the letter reported that "Many such persons have gone to England, France, Mexico, Italy and other countries to produce films. They are now trying to bring these films back into the American market and show them in American theaters."

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

Toys and trees are traditionally associated with Christmas, and in this issue we present articles on both subjects. If you haven't already made your purchases at Toyland, Lester David's *What'll We Get the Kids?* can save you money and, more important, keep you from buying a toy your youngster won't like.

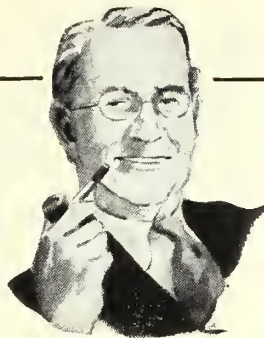
The Christmas Tree Man, by Jack Denton Scott, may surprise you, as it did us, by showing what a mammoth business is represented by the growing of trees destined to make kiddies' eyes pop on Christmas morning.

\$\$\$\$\$ and cccc

Few veterans realize the many benefits available to them from the Federal Government and the various States. Indeed, so many and so varied are the aids to vets that a mere compiling of them is a vast job. The task, however, has been done, and done well, by an ex-Marine, Frank Mallen, in a book entitled *You've Got It Coming to You*, published by the David McKay Co. Incidentally, Mr. Mallen makes a point that we'd like to quote:

"Those not eligible to join The American Legion can now subscribe to *The American Legion Magazine*, heretofore restricted to members. This is a publication that from the very first should have been so available. Its articles are of general interest and it has the services of well-known writers. Subscription price is \$1.50 a year, address *American Legion Magazine*, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y."

We might point out that non-members have only one more month to get the Magazine for \$1.50. After January 1st, the price of a subscription goes up to \$2.00 a year.



From where I sit by Joe Marsh

Going . . . Going . . . Almost Gone

Granny Robinson put on quite a show the other night at the White Elephant auction at the Women's Club.

Towards the end of the evening, she had the ladies battling for everything. "What am I bid for this woman's black coat here—good as new? Who'll say ten dollars?" she asked.

Granny held the coat up, and commenced describing the coat's lining, sleeves, buttons—really "selling hard." Then, suddenly, she took a close look and blurted out "Land sakes, let's have no more bidding, please—this is my own coat!"

From where I sit, what almost happened to Granny was good for a laugh, but sometimes when people "get carried away" with their own talk it's not so funny. I prefer a glass of temperate beer while listening to my favorite radio program—you may like soda pop—or cider. I suggest we hold on to our personal opinions—and believe in them—but take a good close look at them before we try to "sell" them to our neighbor!

Joe Marsh

BUY DIRECT—SAVE

FACTORY DISCOUNTS UP TO 85%

NO PUSHING MASTER SNOW BLOW SELF-PROPELLED



It's a lawn mower
It's a power sickle
It's a cultivator

It's a plow
It's a bulldozer
It's a rotary tiller

Here at last is a power unit that does everything. Works for you year 'round. Does terrific job clearing snow. Built-in power take-off to drive pumps, saws, generators, etc. Safety clutch—can't burn out. More versatile and efficient than tractors costing twice as much. Basic self-propelled 2 hp. tractor with Briggs or Clinton famous \$119.50 engine. (Item 206). Only \$119.50. Tractor shown with snow blow attachment.

Snow Blow \$29.50
Lawn Mower Hitch \$4.50
Rotary Tiller \$42.50
Sickle Bar-Mower \$42.50
Cultivator \$8.75
Bulldozer \$11.25

Freight prepaid to most areas. Easy payment plan available.

PORTABLE LIGHT PLANTS

Item 273, 350 Watts—115 v. D. C. powered by a sturdy, easy-starting 1 1/2 hp. Briggs engine, perfect for lights, radios, razors, etc. in cabins or trailers. Use standard light bulbs. Built-in control box with receptacle—just plug in. Weighs only 65 lbs. Regular price \$199.00. A terrific value at **\$99.75**

PUSH BUTTON START A. C. PLANT

500-700 watts—115 v.—60 cyc. A. C. Powered by a rugged 2 hp. easy-starting Briggs engine. No wiring necessary, just plug in and operate. Plenty of current for any lamp, heater, freezer, pump, emergency lights, etc. which require up to 700 watts. Ideal for Civil Defense, Fire Dept., trailers and camps. Complete with Volt-meter and built-in winding to charge 6 v. auto batteries. Item 24, Wt. 85 lbs. Fully guaranteed. Be prepared if war or storm **\$143.50** **knocks out power lines.** Reg. \$275 value. **1000-1200 Watt Plant** (Item 45) same as Item 24 but larger generator & engine **\$199.50**

Buy Wholesale—Direct from Factory—World's Largest Selling Light Plant Factory

HEATING & VENTILATING FAN

(Item 10) Easily installed in furnace pipes. Forces even heat to all rooms. Over range, removes kitchen smoke and odors. Powerful continuous duty motor, 110-120 V. A. C. Quiet, super efficient fan moves huge volume of air 1400 to 600 c.f.m. in. Fan, wt. 6 lb. **\$6.85**; 9 in. Fan, wt. 6 lb. **\$7.85**; 10 in. Fan, wt. 7 lb. **\$8.85**; 12 in. Fan, wt. 8 lb. **\$9.85**.

EXTENSION CORD

(Item 16) 40 ft. heavy duty, made of specially insulated No. 14 2-conductor wire. So tough that you can drive over it and yet flexible and easy to handle. Resists oil, grease or water. Extends electricity up to 400 ft. without voltage drop. Use indoors or out. Complete with heavy rubber plug and outlet. Wt. 2 1/2 lbs. Usually \$4.60—Special **\$4.95**
40 ft. **\$1.99**; Comb. 2-40 ft. and 1-20 ft. (total 100 ft.) **\$4.85**
100 foot length (one piece) **\$4.85**

32 pc. SOCKET SET

(Item 69) Highest quality guar. non-breakable sockets made by Hunky. Beautiful, matched chrome alloy, absolutely the best. Complete range of 21 sockets from 1/4 in. thru 7/16 in. in 1/4 in. drive and 7/16 in. thru 1-1/16 in. in 1/2 in. drive; 2 extension, reversible 1/2 in. ratchet, adaptor bit, slide head, all angle coupling, 2 end wrenches, 1 in. spreader handle and sturdy metal tool box. For professional mechanics who want the best. Wt. 14 lbs. Easily worth \$41.50. While they last. **\$16.95**

Send 10c for Big Factory Catalog. Free with order. Prices t.o.b. Money back guarantee. Send check or Money Order.

Master Mechanic Mfg. Co., Dept. 59B, Burlington, Wis.



DESIGNS FOR
COMPLETELY NEW AND
ORIGINAL WAR MEMORIALS
AND HONOR ROLL TABLETS
PRESENTED ON REQUEST
BY
FLOUR CITY ORNAMENTAL
IRON CO.
DEPT. L MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Monroe FOLDING BANQUET TABLES

Direct Prices And
Discounts To
American Legion
Clubs, Lodges
Societies

Hotels
Service Clubs
Schools, Churches

Manufactured by

THE Monroe COMPANY
69 CHURCH STREET COLFAX IOWA

WRITE FOR CATALOG



Crosman
PISTOL for Christmas
\$9.95 Rifled barrel, .22 cal., high-powered air pistol for indoor-outdoor target shooting.

At dealers everywhere door-outdoor target shooting. CROSMAN ARMS CO., Dept. 54, Rochester 20, N. Y.

PRODUCTS PARADE



A sampling of items which are in process of development or are coming on the market. Mention of products in no way constitutes an endorsement of them, since in most cases they are described as represented by manufacturers.

WATER PURIFIER

Chemically pure, soft water is produced almost instantaneously from tap water with a new squeezable bottle-filter being made by Crystal Research Laboratories, Hartford, Conn. Made of Bakelite polyethylene, the bottle has a filter in its neck, and ion exchange chemicals in the filter remove minerals and salts of calcium, sodium, iron, magnesium and sulphate, chloride, bicarbonate and silicate ions. The bottles come in three sizes, six, eight and 16 ounces, and they cost \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$3.00 respectively. Filter refills are available in a two-ounce size which costs \$1.25 and produces from ten to 20 gallons of pure water; a three-ounce size which costs \$1.75 and produces from 15 to 25 gallons; and a four-ounce size which costs \$2.25 and produces from 20 to 30 gallons. The user can tell when a new filter is needed because the exhausted one changes color.

BINDER KIT

Students and others who use a loose leaf binder will welcome a handy all-purpose pocket that fits ring binders and holds pencils, erasers, drawing instruments and other items needed with the binder. Made of translucent Vinylite, the kit's inner edge has holes punched to fit standard two, three and five-ring binders. A slide fastener opens up the outer edge of the five by ten-inch pouch. The name of the accessory is Binder Zip-Kit and it is made by Renick Boggs & Co., 412 N. Orleans St., Chicago 10. It will be sold in department, book and stationery stores for 39¢.



ICE CARPETS

Motorists who have ever been stuck on icy roads or streets while their wheels spun helplessly will appreciate a new winter driving aid called Magic Ice Carpets. These gadgets are made of four layers of woven steel wire, and each one is 27 by five inches. Wedged between tire tread and pavement they give your car traction to

get out of the tough spots. Offered by The Pecks, Box 3513, Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, they sell for \$1.95 a pair postpaid.

PAINT SAVER

You'll save money and avoid slopping paint around the premises with a simple new attachment for gallon-size paint cans called a Pormix. This is a plastic can enlarger with a pouring spout which is attached to the can of paint by pressing it firmly into the container, making a tight seal. It keeps the sealing groove free from paint, it permits pouring without allowing paint to dribble, and its curved sides permit you to squeeze excess paint from the brush. Available from the Pormix Corp., Glenville, Conn., it sells for a dollar postpaid.



ALL PURPOSE TOOL

For the man who likes to build things or make his own home improvements, the Delta Power Tool Division of Rockwell Manufacturing Co., 400 N. Lexington Ave., Pittsburgh 8, has developed a new combination power tool that will perform 98 percent of all home woodworking operations without attachments. Known as the Deltashop, it consists of the four basic tools most often used in a home workshop. The entire assembly is built around a tilting arbor circular saw, the most used tool. Other components are a drill press, a jointer and a sander, all mounted on a steel stand and operated from a single motor. A special feature is that it can be "broken down" into four individual tools which can be mounted on individual stands powered by individual motors. Available from Delta dealers, the unit lists at \$258.80 including the 3/4 horsepower motor. With a 1/2 horsepower motor, the unit sells for \$252.25.

When writing to manufacturers concerning items described here kindly mention that you read about them in The American Legion Magazine

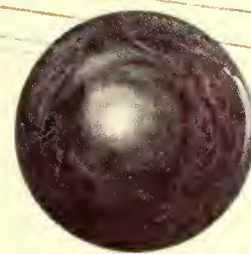


Enjoy Life with Miller High Life!



Justman

One of the pleasant traditions of the holiday season is turkey bowling night . . . one night that you really hope to be hitting that 1-3 pocket. But whatever your fortunes, yours is the enjoyment and satisfaction of participating in one of America's most wholesome indoor sports. It's nice to know, too, that when the beer frame rolls around, you can add to your enjoyment with Miller High Life . . . *the National Champion of Quality* . . . and fifth frame favorite of more and more bowlers everywhere.



Brewed and bottled by the
Miller Brewing Company
ONLY . . . and ONLY
in Milwaukee, Wisconsin



THE NATIONAL CHAMPION OF QUALITY

**DOROTHY
COLLINS**

says:

**"DON'T FORGET—
Give Luckies to our boys in Korea,
and in V.A. and
service hospitals!"**
**(AT LITTLE MORE
THAN 7¢ A PACK)**

**You can provide Luckies by the case,
TAX-FREE, for shipment to one or all
of the following service groups:**

- * Veterans Administration Hospitals
- * Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Hospitals
- * The Armed Forces in Korea

Provide as many cases as you like for the service group of your choice. Send today for your Lucky Strike order blank. Just fill out the coupon below and mail to: The American Tobacco Company, 111 Fifth Ave., New York 3, N. Y.

**LUCKIES
ARE MADE
BETTER
TO TASTE**

500 Packs
10,000 Cigarettes
for only \$35.50!



L.S./M.F.T.



The American Tobacco Company
111 Fifth Ave., New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Sirs:

Please send me Lucky Strike order blank(s) with which I may provide TAX-FREE Luckies by the case for shipment to:
(Check those desired)

- () Veterans Administration Hospitals
- () Army, Air Force, Navy & Marine Hospitals
- () Armed Forces in Korea

Your Name _____

Address _____

City or Town _____ State _____

A.L.

THE TANK THAT LEARNED TO THINK

By **BILL BROWN**

Science fiction with a Korean setting as the Russians try out a new secret weapon.

Comrade Kalinov and his crew went to work on the strange new tank.

BECAUSE I, Kim Dong, am only a peasant boy, I cannot explain about the tank, Pushkin, the way the great scientist Comrade Kalinov did to our General Lo Lin. Pushkin was the invincible secret triumph of the Stalingrad laboratories. They said it would destroy the ugly squat tanks of the Capitalists which were dug in across the valley stopping our drive. It was those enemy tanks that caused our illustrious General Lo to weep with shame for the burned-out hulks of our tanks that lay in the field between us and the other side of the valley.

Then, just when General Lo had lost hope of ever winning the valley and the way to the sea, Comrade Kalinov arrived with his crew of men all dressed in white cover-alls so that at first I thought they were surgeons. They came in the night with Pushkin on a flatcar. They put the big tank in a thatched shed with fifty guards linked around it.

General Lo chose me from the ranks to be Pushkin's crew because I was small enough to fit in among the row after row of glowing tubes and coils of wire and memory tapes that spun on



The big decider tube began to hum louder and the dull glow became so bright it lighted up the interior.

(continued)

THE TANK THAT LEARNED TO THINK

the spools. And also because I had learned, in many campaigns with General Lo, that a common soldier of the people does not think. Thinking is left to commanders like General Lo and scientists like Comrade Kalinov, and now to machines like Pushkin.

Comrade Kalinov himself showed me my duty in the tank, which was simple enough. I had only to reach under the control radio box and push a switch if Pushkin was in danger of falling into enemy hands and promptly we would both be with our ancestors. That was my only duty and the honor was great.

The day after Pushkin arrived, Comrade Kalinov prepared for a field test to show off the tank to General Lo. He ordered a truck into a field in the back area and the driver of the truck

was told to keep out of Pushkin's way. The tank was towed out of the shed and I followed with my padded helmet ready to take my place inside when Comrade Kalinov stopped me.

"You, Kim Dong, are not to ride today. You are only to ride in combat."

One of Comrade Kalinov's men in white cover-alls squatted by a box they called a remote control radio that could send the tank out and recall it. After the tank was on its way, the remote control radio was turned off and Pushkin was to manage itself.

The men had the hatch open and Comrade Kalinov told General Lo how the tank worked and General Lo's round head bobbed as though he understood it all but his face remained as smooth as bamboo.

"Combat is trial and error," Comrade Kalinov said in his thick speech that had no rise to it like ours. "But in a mechanical brain there is no error."

General Lo nodded rapidly.

"The stupid minds of the Capitalist tank commanders cannot meet the lightning calculations of this machine," Comrade Kalinov said, slapping the tank on the treads. "In the flash of one instant the anticipator tubes will have made ten thousand reckonings." He watched General Lo with a smile as though he knew the general could not understand. "And even before the enemy fires, Pushkin knows where the shell will land."

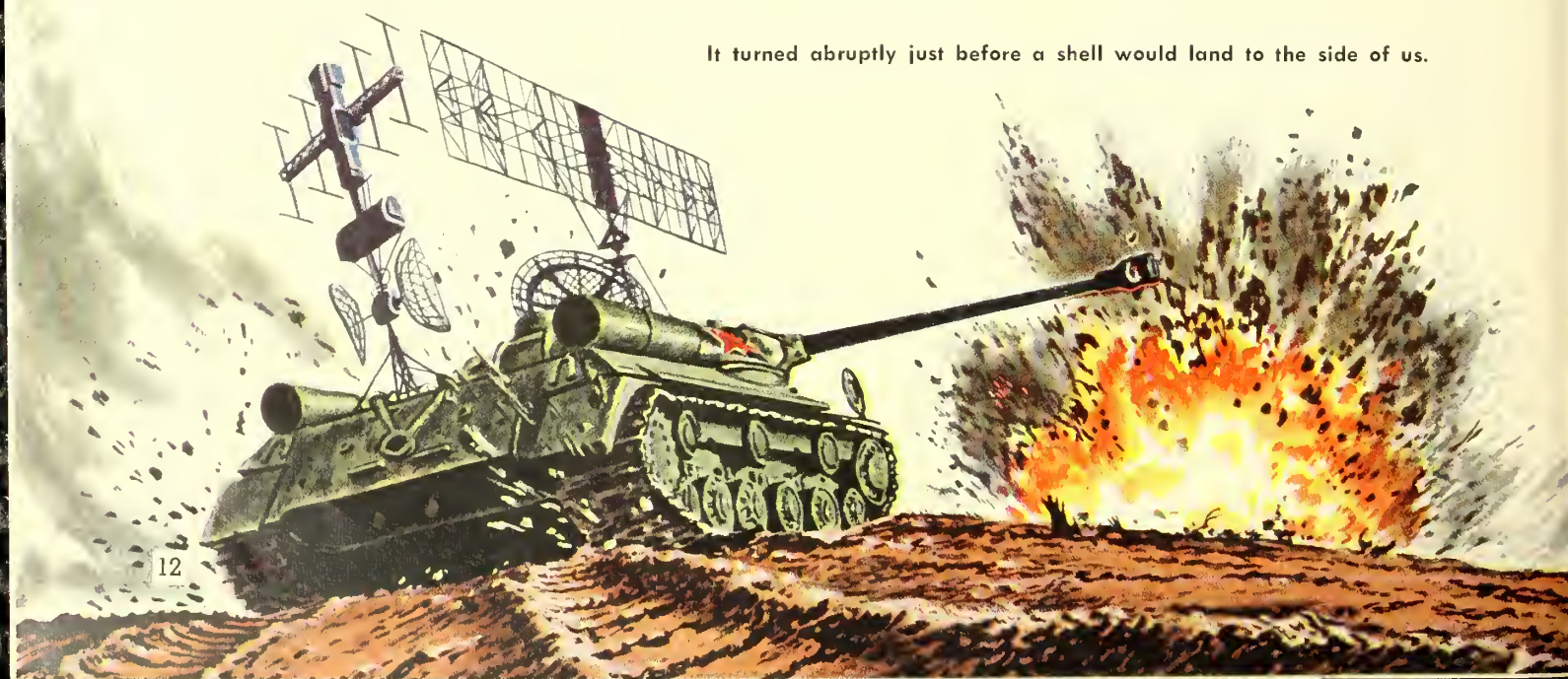
General Lo sucked in his breath.

"Pushkin, then, cannot be destroyed?"

"It is invincible!"

General Lo looked out across the valley, past the hulks of our tanks, toward the distant hills where the enemy tanks were dug in in the manner

It turned abruptly just before a shell would land to the side of us.





of artillery, making the valley impossible to cross.

"And it will destroy the enemy?"

"It will stand off at five hundred meters and destroy the enemy," Comrade Kalinov said.

The truck was driven out onto the field for the test and the man at the remote-control radio pressed a button. Pushkin's engines started and it headed for the truck. Its great gun had been lowered to fighting position, and the clusters of electric eyes that were all about the tank began to spin.

If there had been live ammunition in the gun, the truck would have been destroyed at once because no matter how the driver twisted and turned and tried to find cover, Pushkin was right after him. Each time the truck turned, Pushkin managed to turn a second sooner as though it knew exactly what the driver of the truck was going to do.

General Lo rubbed his hands and bobbed his head. Comrade Kalinov stood with his arms across his chest, a superior smile on his face.

And then a rabbit flushed out from a clump of grass and darted frantically between the truck and the tank. Pushkin seemed to pause an instant and then whirled on its treads and took after the rabbit. The big gun lowered and the treads threw up grass and earth in the

chase. The rabbit ran first in one direction and then in another as a rabbit does to escape a hound. But Pushkin was right behind him, the treads throwing earth high as they spun on right-about turns.

General Lo's head stopped bobbing and Comrade Kalinov's smile stayed on his face without any life to it. The rabbit suddenly reversed direction again and came toward us but all I could see was the great tank charging, the muzzle of the gun aimed for our group.

General Lo screamed and started to run, his hands clasped across the top of his head as though for protection and I started to run after him. Comrade Kalinov bawled at the man by the radio: "Stop it, you fool! Stop it!" Then the tank stopped.

General Lo came back slowly as though ready to run again if the tank started up.

"The tank," he said to Comrade Kalinov, "The tank is a failure and we cannot attack."

Comrade Kalinov seemed not to hear him. The other men in white coveralls drew near. Comrade Kalinov seemed to be talking to himself, but he talked in our language.

"Pushkin lacks one thing — one little thing." He rubbed his chin, thinking. "It can anticipate. But it cannot make up its mind. It cannot choose. It cannot tell the right thing to do. So it chases a rabbit instead of the enemy."

I had something to say. But it takes courage for a common soldier to speak up to a great scientist like Comrade Kalinov.

"I think . . ." I said bravely, "I think if one was only to steer it a little . . ."

Comrade Kalinov whirled toward me. "Think!" he roared. "You are not supposed to think! Why would I build this machine if an ordinary soldier can think better."

"Pushkin is a failure," General Lo said again to cover his embarrassment at having a soldier who would speak as I did.

Comrade Kalinov was no longer angry, but he turned toward General Lo. "When will the attack be ready?"

"In one week . . . but . . ."

"In one week you will attack," Comrade Kalinov said.

Comrade Kalinov and his men left at once by plane for Stalingrad. General Lo had given orders to me to stay

by Pushkin night and day and only I was to be inside the ring of guards because the secret of Pushkin must be kept well. Guards brought me rice and water and they left it under the edge of the shed without speaking to me because General Lo said it would be death for anyone who spoke to me or tried to see inside the tank.

Three days later Comrade Kalinov came back with his men and they had a black box and on top of the box was a large pear-shaped tube. I heard Comrade Kalinov tell General Lo it was a decider tube, and when it was installed, Pushkin would be able to weigh all impulses in an instant and make a decision. "And it will always be the right decision," he said. "It can be no other way."

But I don't think General Lo understood any more about it than I did.

The next day Comrade Kalinov held another field test with one truck and a soldier on a bicycle for the tank to fight and Pushkin showed good judgment by keeping after the truck and leaving the bicycle rider alone. And that day I thought Pushkin showed more spirit, as though it were interested in the fight and really wanted to destroy that truck. When the driver stalled the engine, Pushkin would have run the truck down if the man at the radio hadn't stopped it.

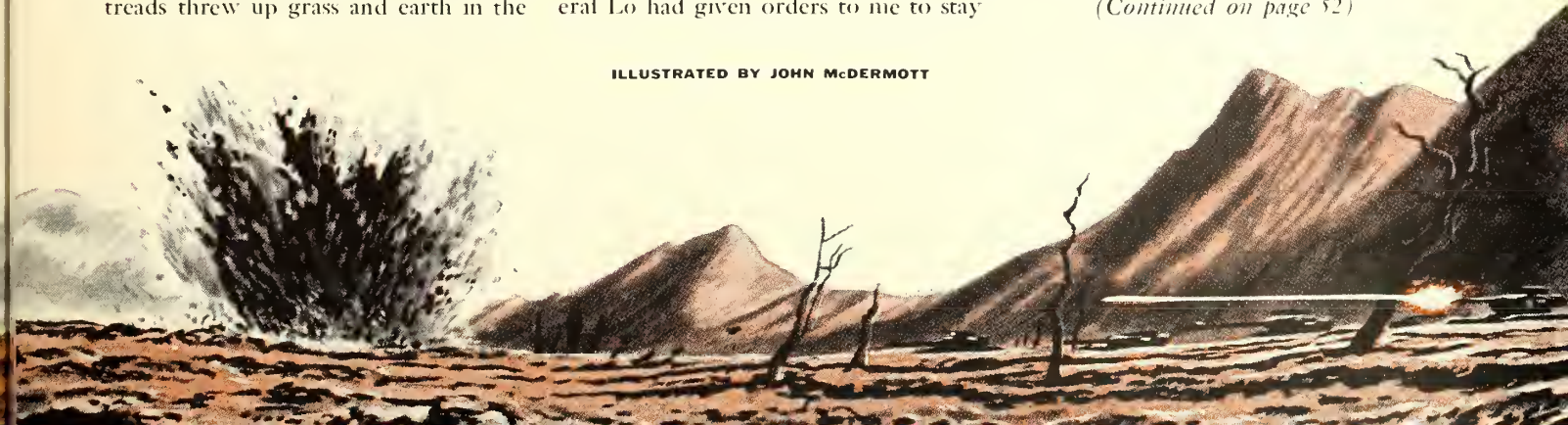
When the field test was over, Comrade Kalinov took out the decider tube and told the radio control man to bring the tank into the shed. At first the tank refused to start, and when it did, it came in sulkily, its engine coughing and the electric eyes spinning slowly as though it had no spirit at all.

That night and the next three nights I slept by Pushkin, and each day Comrade Kalinov and his men put the decider tube in and tested the tank, making adjustments. When they took the tube out again, the tank would be listless, almost as though it were tired.

The last night before the attack I cleaned the mud from Pushkin's treads and wiped the tank all over with a cloth. When it was late, I opened the hatch and crawled into my place among the tubes and spools because it was warm there and it seemed to me Pushkin might be lonely for someone to talk to it. Or maybe it was because I was lonely, penned up inside the ring of guards.

I switched on my flashlight and
(Continued on page 52)

ILLUSTRATED BY JOHN McDERMOTT



LET'S TRAIN THEM

The American Legion would rather have our men live for their country than die for it, and for that reason fights for Universal Military Training.

SOME MISCONCEPTIONS BEHIND THE OPPOSITION TO UMT

UMT would give millions of American boys to the militarists who are anxious to create a huge Army and Navy.

THE TRUTH: There would be no huge standing Army or Navy, but a reserve of trained civilians better prepared to live (not die) for their country in case of war. More civilian control would be exerted over UMT than in the armed services as they are at present constituted.



UMT will corrupt the morals of our young men.

THE TRUTH: In UMT emphasis is laid on spiritual values and moral training, far more so than in present military training programs. The moral hazard will probably be less than a boy will encounter in civilian life. Those hazards are reflected in current crime statistics showing the preponderance of teen-agers not subjected to the "hazards" of military service.



Life under UMT would be bad for boys just out of high school.

THE TRUTH: The implication is that military training makes bums out of those who wear the country's uniform. Since many critics of UMT never had that privilege they may honestly think so. The American Legion thinks otherwise and the record proves it. It further believes that with the safeguards provided, the dangers are less than might be encountered in some of our better schools and colleges.



Militarists will regiment the mind of youth to pave the way for a fascist state.

THE TRUTH: The best answer to that can be found in the least regimented segment of our population — 19,000,000 men and women who have had a more extended tour of military duty than is envisioned for UMT.



YOUNG AMERICAN citizen-soldiers have been paying dearly for a single Revolutionary War victory ever since the battle of Lexington in 1775. For at Lexington, Americans without military training defeated well-organized professional soldiers — and that feat, while worthy of highest commendation in itself, was dangerously misleading. The myth sprang to life at Lexington, was nourished by later successes of untrained troops, and to this day hundreds of thousands of our youth have in each generation been sent to war with too-hasty training.

How many thousands of our young men have died unnecessarily because they lacked the many months of train-

ing that a soldier must have to protect himself adequately when he moves against an enemy?

I think it is unfair for us to demand that the youth of America defend their nation without adequate training. Yet that is what we've been forced to do at the outset of every major war in our history. And it is just as unfair to ask veterans of former wars, who have returned to civilian life, to carry the burden of new military conflicts, when other young men, if trained, could be called to do their share in fulfilling the duty of every citizen — the duty to defend his country.

I believe that we owe our American youth justice in this respect; and I be-

lieve that Universal Military Training will give them the fair break they deserve. A little further along I'll tell about the pilot-model UMT that was tried out at Fort Knox, Kentucky in 1947 and 1948. We who were a part of that experiment believe its success proved UMT the best way of defending this nation under any conceivable set of circumstances.

The reasons why UMT is needed gain compelling force when examined in the searching light of reality. The stark reality that all Americans must face with open eyes is the enormous military strength of the Soviet communist state and its satellites and pawns, combined with the Kremlin's repeatedly

TO LIVE

By **JOHN M. DEVINE**, MAJOR GENERAL, U.S.A.



Americans make good fighters, but they have to be taught this hazardous trade.

UMT is undemocratic in requiring everyone to serve.

THE TRUTH:



The very basis of democracy is that everyone pull his share of the load. At the present time the load is thrown on men who have already done more than their share, and on others who have not been able to avail themselves of well known technicalities for avoiding service.

Why think in terms of armies at all?

Why try to meet force with force?

THE TRUTH:



The character who poses such questions is blissfully unaware that the millennium has not yet arrived. He believes that Gandhi had the right idea, overlooking the fact that India is now worse off than ever. Unfortunately, we are faced with force and anyone who continues to believe that it is possible to sit down and negotiate with the Soviets, without a powerful defense, is an excellent candidate for the booby hatch.

avowed determination to destroy us. In their basic theories and in their announced plans, the "fact" of our eventual destruction is, to the communists, as inevitable as the passage of an era.

The weapons and techniques they have fashioned to speed our destruction are military, political, and economic. It will take a superior combination to beat this threat — a vigorous combination of military, political, economic, and moral strength.

Clearly, all of us are in grave danger unless we keep our country strong enough militarily to defend us. What, then, should our military strength consist of?

That is the question I want to try to

shed light on here. Should our military strength consist of a mammoth *standing Army, Navy, and Air Force* maintained by continuous drafting, and fed from the nation's life blood for an undetermined number of years? Or should it consist of a *smaller* standing force backed by a *huge reserve force of trained civilians* ready to "spring to arms" at a time when large forces are suddenly needed?

Nowadays civilians can't "spring to arms" as they did when called to face an enemy at Lexington, Concord, or Bunker Hill. They can't unless they are familiar with the complex weapons and equipment and the tactics needed to stop an attacker on land, sea, and in the

air today. This fact has become so apparent after the costly delays of World Wars I and II and the Korean war, that last year the Congress of the United States passed, and the President signed, Public Law 51 approving Universal Military Training.

UMT would require 18-year-olds to take six-months' continuous military training as members of the National Security Training Corps (not as members of the Armed Forces), after which they would return to civilian life, remaining in a reserve status for the rest of their 8-year obligation. They would be subject to call to active service only in wartime or in an emergency as prescribed by the Congress.

No other plan for building up the active reserves offers the degree of dependability that UMT does. The volunteer system has not succeeded in building either the National Guard or the active Organized Reserves to even minimum authorized strength.

In accepting the UMT principle last year, the nation decided in favor of building a truly capable reserve force that, in time, can permit reduction in size of the regular military establishment. Public Law 51 set up a commission, the National Security Training Commission, to work out the broad outline and machinery of a specific UMT program for Congress to consider.

Right now the Senate and House are weighing the proposals of that eminent commission, along with suggestions proposed by The American Legion. Congress is also listening to arguments against UMT presented by Americans who see in the program a vehicle by which "militarism" can take power, who feel that the 18-year-old will be corrupted by six-months' service away from home, or who fear that six months' service in the National Security Training Corps will do irreparable harm to the education of the nation's youth.

A lot of people have forgotten that UMT pilot-model test made at Fort Knox in 1947 and 1948. Yet a number of valuable lessons can be learned from a review of what was done by the UMT Experimental Unit. The National Security Training Commission has already embodied some of these lessons in its recommendations to Congress.

In most respects the training at Knox was standard military training. The hours were just as long, the drills as

(Continued on page 41)

What'll we get the KIDS?



Make sure that the child gets the same kick out of the toy as you do.



Read this before you do your
Christmas shopping. It can make
the holiday happier.

By **LESTER DAVID**

ONE OF AMERICA'S most famous sports figures once telephoned a large New York City toy store and announced: "I want an automobile for a kid. Send me the best thing you've got, and never mind the cost."

A few days later a sleek little red roadster arrived at his home. It was a stunner, all right—fully seven feet long, powered by an actual gasoline motor.

His wife gaped at the beautiful little automobile as it stood on the living

room rug. And so did the noted athlete.

And so did the youngster for whom it was bought. But the fact that the little honey could clip along at 15 miles an hour, could run 50 miles to a gallon of gas and had forward and reverse speeds stirred no excitement in the kid's breast. It wasn't hard to see why—she was every bit of two years old!

In between paroxysms of laughter, his wife asked: "What in the world did you tell that store?"

"Just what you told me," replied the athlete huffily. "I said I wanted the best automobile for a kid that they had."

That doubled up his wife again. "I told you," she gasped, "to get a really good *kiddie car*! Honestly, it's not the same thing."

Perhaps not all doting daddies miss the mark by so wide a margin come Christmastide, but you'd be surprised at the number who pull lesser but nonetheless howling boners when they play Santa. Have you, for example, ever spent more than you could afford for a really keen plaything, only to have junior eye it with disdain and go back to his battered old wheelbarrow?

Bet you have. And bet that a heck of a lot of parents are going to throw up their hands on Christmas morning when the pride and joy manifests a remarkable disinterest in the wonderful, shiny new

gadgets piled under the tree in their gay wrappings, all bought with such tender care—and at what expense!—in the weeks before. “Kids don’t appreciate what you do for them these days,” they’ll rumble. “Now when I was a child...”

But the sad truth is that the kids won’t be to blame. It will be mom and pop, all too few of whom really understand how to select the right toy for the right child. They buy playthings that are either too advanced or not advanced enough, things either too elaborate for a youngster’s immature abilities or too simple for his rapidly expanding fields of interest.

Listen to what the experts say about the situation:

Melvin Freud, president of the Toy Guidance Council, an organization whose object is to direct the attention of parents to the play advantages of American-made toys, declares: “Americans now spend more than a billion dollars a year for toys and much of that sum is wasted in unwise purchases.”

Charles F. Stroebel, vice president of F.A.O. Schwarz of New York City, the largest toy store in the world, told me: “All too frequently, happy parents buy things which don’t make their children happy at all.” John Griffin, toy buyer for the famed Macy’s, agrees that many well-meaning folks go way off base.

They buy things like the chemistry set which one fond dad brought home for his five-year-old son, whose only interest in experimentation up to that point lay in the startling discovery that when hammer is applied to window with a minimum of force, window has a tendency to break. Or like the beautiful doll, garbed in a French noblewoman’s costume, which a father got for his three-year-old daughter. That evening he found that the toddler had ripped off the lovely, brocaded dress and was industriously dunking the hand-sewn body in a sinkful of water. “Doll dirty,” she explained blandly. “Give her bath.”

It may sound like a comic-strip anecdote, but Mr. Griffin of Macy’s once actually saw a flushed young father buying an assortment of junior-sized sporting equipment, including baseball and football uniforms and equipment to match. How old was his son? About twelve—hours, that is, having made his debut into this world the midnight before!

These mistakes may sound funny to other parents, but as far as children are concerned, the jokes fall awfully flat. Because the selection of a proper toy for a kid is a very important matter—more important than you think.

Dr. Grace Langdon, child development adviser to the American Toy Institute, puts it this way:

“Choosing the right toy is just as important to a child’s development as correct foods are to his nutrition. Just as all children need vitamins, proteins, minerals, carbohydrates and fats to build a healthy body, so every child needs play equipment which is well-balanced, to contribute to his all-around development.”

Perhaps you thought that when your child is playing, he is just filling in time, merely amusing himself in a disjointed, haphazard way. It’s a good deal more than that, child psychologists will tell you.

Play, they explain, is really serious business for a developing youngster. It is the way he puts his growing abilities to use, it is the means through which he comes to an understanding of the activities going on around him, it is the channel for the expression of his

thoughts and feelings about things, people and events.

Play, in short, is a significant part of a child’s daily living, and the tools of play are toys. Thus, the Toy Guidance Council tells parents, “A scientific approach to toy selection will definitely benefit your child’s personality and character development, while the haphazard choice of toys can be as harmful as it is uneconomical.”

Now—how do you go about picking the toys your child ought to have? Do you have to be a child psychologist, an expert in behavior, development and cultural patterns? Far from it. In fact, says Dr. Langdon of the Toy Institute, it’s mighty easy.

Dr. Langdon tells you the secret:

Up to now, your youngster’s play has seemed formless to you. Watch him
(Continued on page 58)

TOYS FOR YOUR GROWING CHILD



1 to 2 YEARS Recommended are nests of blocks, colorful peg boards, flat wooden trains, and simple rubber toys.



2 to 4 YEARS At this age the child can put pegs into holes and unscrew simple things. The field is broader.



4 to 6 YEARS Keep in mind that the child in this age group likes to play in groups. He prefers simple games.



6 to 8 YEARS Boys and girls now show marked differences in play interests. Boys go for sports, girls for “mother” toys.



8 to 10 YEARS Most children of this age enjoy reading, and like advanced craft and construction toys, also hobbies.



10 YEARS & OVER Boys take pride in making model planes, etc., and both boys and girls go for sports equipment.

The propaganda program of OUR ACADEMIC



The irony is that the collectivist professors spread the illusion that reactionary dogmas are "liberal."

How left-wing super-salesmen operating under the slogan of "academic freedom" exploit youth's desire to fight for the underdog and build a better world.

YOUR FUTURE and mine is being determined today in the classrooms of American colleges. Will it be the slave's future of Hitler and Stalin, or the free America of Lincoln and Emerson, of Whitman and Thoreau? Will it be the future of dogmatic collectivism, proclaiming "*The State? It is I!*" and trampling onward into reaction, terror, purges, slavery, and spiritual darkness at noon; or will it be the future of individualism and Emerson's self-reliance, where wildflowers grow and free birds sing? Today, unhappily, illiberal collectivism and intolerant nihilism almost wholly dominate academic thought: today in thousands of classrooms they turn young people into reactionaries under the lying slogan of "liberalism."

Does the figure seem too high? But remember that, above and beyond the

almost universal contemporary drift toward collectivism, at least 3,000 American professors have managed to engage in at least 26,000 communist-front activities. Today in American colleges the thunder is on the Left, and the lightning from the Left leaves a track of death.

A few brilliant rebels like William Buckley dare to be different, and toss genial intellectual grenades into the fox-holes of reaction. The majority of students, however — hungry sheep who look up and are not fed — become bored and bewildered trying to digest the stuff they are taught: they suppose their professors "must know," they want good grades, so they ignore the truth they intuitively sense. After William Carlos Williams had spoken at Hanover College, making fun of Shakespeare and all

the "poetry of the past" and defending his own dreary mechanical modernism, I gave a ride to a hitching Hanover student. He diffidently told me — supposing that I was just another professor and so probably on the wrong side — that he "used to like poetry and especially Shakespeare, but now he guessed he didn't like poetry at all... or shouldn't." Worst, however, is the articulate minority composed of the Brainy Boys and the intellectual Smart Alecs, who become (under such teaching) militant, brash, insufferable — and yet intellectual paralytics, unable to think for themselves at all outside the dusty wall-mottos of the Left, as stodgy in their "ideas" as wooden cigar-store Indians in brown shirts or red pants. As the great Robert Frost has put it, "Which may be thought, but only so to speak."

By E. MERRILL ROOT

E. MERRILL ROOT IS PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH AT EARLHAM COLLEGE, RICHMOND, INDIANA, AND IS THE AUTHOR OF SEVERAL BOOKS OF POETRY.

HUCKSTERS



These Brainy Boys are actually disciples of the Reactionaries of the Left, who talk in clichés (supposed to be advance-guard, but actually more quaint than Victorian whiskers). Yet it is these intellectual conformists to the new orthodoxy—these apt pupils of the prevailing platitudes—these academic zombies—who are favored, graded high, promoted, found jobs. They become our teachers, book-reviewers, critics, librarians, editors, bureaucrats in Washington. Thus the cultural sky above us is increasingly darkened with thunder on the Left.

The pity of it—the irony of ironies—is that the dominant collectivist professors spread the illusion that such reactionary dogmas and lies are “liberal,” “progressive,” “revolutionary”—whereas they constitute the world’s most terrible reaction toward the brute force and intellectual night out of which the soul

of man has struggled through the ages. Communism (the militant spearhead of collectivism) is the most reactionary conspiracy against man that the world has ever known. It turns the clock further back than Hitler ever dared or wished. It erases Magna Charta; it abrogates what the American Revolution of 1776 won with blood, sweat, and tears; it reverses the Civil War, restoring a vastly more terrible version of slavery. All man has won in his age-long war with the Big Shots of the world, communism tramples under foot. The right of habeas corpus, of a trial by a jury of one’s peers, of freedom from arrest and seizure without due process of law, of free press and free speech, of labor unions (the Soviet version is the *company union*), of striking, of the fruit of one’s own labor, of movement at will and choice of one’s job, are casualties of communism. Young men and women, when taught by the cynical Old Men of the Left that such reaction is “revolutionary,” that such dogmatism is “liberal,” are being deluded by the slick publicity agents of the most convenient lie into the illusion that lead is gold and geese are eagles.

It has been documented (not by wealthy conservatives who usually open their purses to the greedy Left), but by the American Federation of Labor, that the economy of the Soviet Union rests on the backs of millions of slaves. And this is streamlined slavery. Whatever the faults of slavery in the Old South, there was a human relationship, often a deep affection, and slaves were cherished as valuable property. But in the Soviet Union, slaves are enemies, political heretics, villains—and expendable; they are starved, flogged, destroyed in

a mass purge of millions. Never before in the history of the world has slavery been such big business as under communism. It has been documented by thousands of refugees who gambled their lives for freedom, that existence behind the Iron Curtain is a monotone of misery, a robot’s nightmare. It has been documented that any artist with

“The only scholar, the only type of student who is still forced into a defensive position on American campuses today is the conservative teacher or student, the religious teacher or student.”

Ludwig Lewisohn,
Professor, Brandeis University

the slightest free talent, under communism will be judged and condemned by ignorant men in terms of absurd politics. It has been documented that the most sincere sons of the revolution, at the whim of the central bureaucracy or the leering caprice of Big Brother, will be dragged from their beds, forced by torture, drugs, and threats to their families, into the fantastic lies called “confessions,” and then “liquidated” by a pistol behind the ears. It has been documented that communism is streamlined reaction down a four-lane highway into the blackest abominations of the past. The



The student who conforms to the prevailing fallacies garners prestige, glittering prizes, honors and jobs.

old clay reliefs, on Babylonian walls, of faceless and voiceless men being ridden down by the Big Shots of the world, were only a pale preview of communism.

Why have American colleges not made this so clear that all who run—even on a football field—may read? Why have they, on the contrary, coddled, appeased, compromised with, often aggressively upheld, the perpetrators of such things—calling them “liberal,” “progressive,” “revolutionary”? Increasingly, since the early 1930’s, American colleges that should have fed the generations the bread of truth have broken youth’s teeth on this jagged stone.

The result is—why do colleges never
(Continued on page 56)



Pure propaganda of no intellectual value is displayed as though it were reliable.

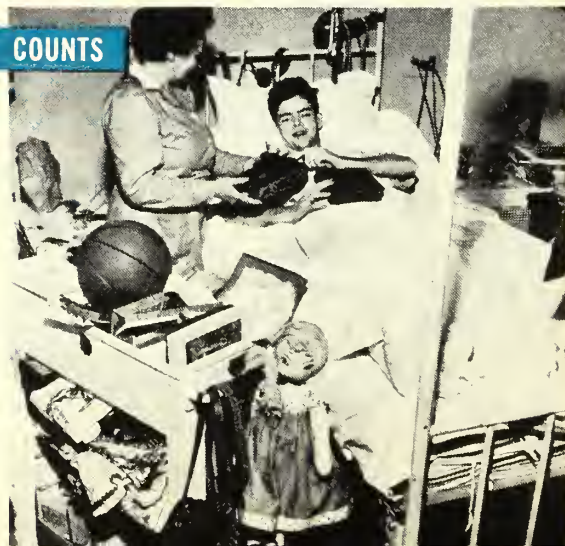
THE LEGION IN PICTURES

...ALL THIS AND 163

★
★
★
★
★



CHRISTMAS WHERE IT COUNTS



Scenes of recent years that will be repeated by Legion and Auxiliary across nation this Christmas. Above, collection of gifts for veterans TB hospital at Oteen, N. C. Right, bedridden vet selects free gifts for kids in his family from cart brought in by Eda Zalezza, at Portland, Ore. In morale angle of nationwide rehabilitation program, Legion and Auxiliary bring Santa to beds and homes of patients in all 154 veterans hospitals.

At left, in foreground, are the seventeen members of West Rutland, Vermont, Post 87 for last year. Shuffled, in the background, are 99 of 262 new members for this year. The other 163 new members couldn't make the date with photographer, who would have had a hard time figuring where to put them. West Rutland Post's one-year membership leap from 17 to 279 comes out to 1,641 percent growth.



NOT TOO DEFLATED

EDNA TARVER (Laredo, Texas) wanted to storm into the Legion Post and demand why members weren't standing in line to give blood, after she read the article *Crisis in Blood* in last December's Legion magazine. First she checked with the Red Cross and was "... promptly deflated, but hard. It would be months before a mobile unit could come to take our blood." Was the blood-for-Korea drive a phony? Instead of blowing its top, Laredo's Post 669 named Miss Tarver, only woman member, to head a fact-finding committee. Writing to Legion, Red Cross and Army officials, she learned the blood crisis was acute while Red Cross



150 MILES BEFORE BREAKFAST

needed time to expand its facilities. The Fourth Army wrote her that its Ft. Sam Houston blood center (at San Antonio, 150 miles away) could accommodate visitors and send blood winging to Korea same day. Post 669 decided not to wait. It got Laredo behind a mass trek to San Antonio. The city's first Blood Caravan pulled out of town in the dark of 5 a.m. March 11, 1952, filling four buses and many private cars. The

sun was still climbing when busy corpsmen at Ft. Sam Houston began tapping their biggest (37 gallons) haul (photo.) The 300-mile round trip of 350 donors (105,000 donor-miles) was the national community blood story of the year. Not satisfied, Post 669 and Laredo did it again on Sept. 14. This time 210 more Laredoans made the trip, sent 26 1/4 more gallons of blood flying to Korea.

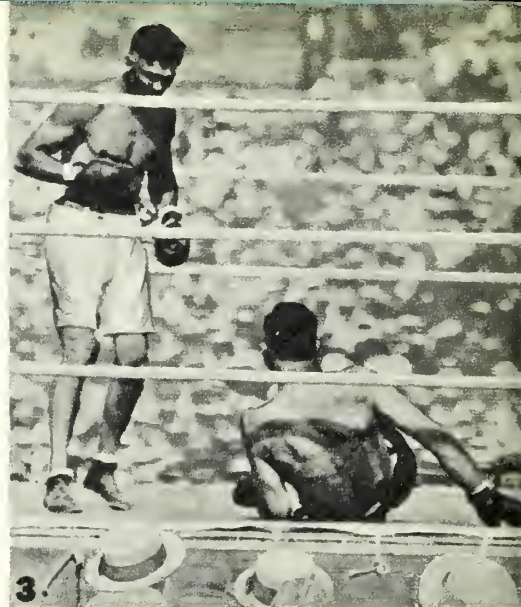
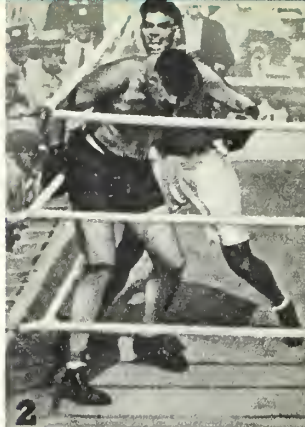
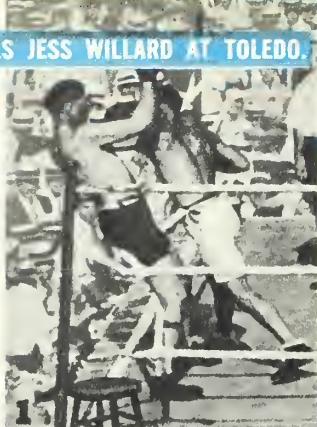
THE END



THE UMT THAT WASN'T

➡ The above picture, taken 18 months ago on June 19, 1951, was captioned "President Truman signs new Universal Military Training and Service Act." But ... act merely set up commission to outline a proper UMT. The commission did its job, then its recommendations were by-passed by Congress last year. Other military recruitment laws went into effect that assumed that UMT was a fact. They pass on to Korea draftees same unjust reserve status dealt War II vets, without fresh UMT manpower to remove the injustice. Today, still no UMT. Last August, Legion National Convention again backed its National Security Commission's report calling for a real UMT to end glaring inequities in military service, and provide a solid, safe and just backbone for unpredictable U. S. manpower needs.





Izzy Kline, trainer of seven world champions, speaks from 25 years' experience. He says, "Go back to Dempsey and other old-time greats and you discover a background of poverty." Dempsey ripped into the giant world's champion Jess Willard at Toledo and floored him repeatedly. Willard failed to answer the bell for the fourth round.

FIGHTERS AREN'T HUNGRY ANY MORE!

Three experts compare today's pugs with those of yesteryear.

By EDWARD PRELL

THE MOST MALIGNED of sports is boxing. It is constantly under fire on many counts: It's too brutal . . . It's not properly supervised . . . Present day fighters would be no match for the fistic heroes of the "good old days." . . . It attracts racketeers and there is ever talk of fixed fights . . . It's dying for lack of high class talent . . . Boxing commissions are manned by political leeches who have no real love of the sport, but are interested only in the state's tax take. And because no male has ever gone through adolescence without squaring off and flailing away at an antagonist on a street corner or neighborhood lot, it perhaps has more "experts" than any other sport. What a verbal pounding boxing takes!

Sport's whipping boy is guilty of some of these charges, but today it presents an amazing contradiction of fact and opinion. To submit its case, we have enlisted the aid of a representative panel of three — Izzy Kline, trainer of seven world champions; Fidel La Barba, the Stanford collegian who won the world's flyweight title in 1925, and Chuck Davey, sensational southpaw welter-

weight contender from Michigan State College, holder of a master's degree, and spokesman for today's gladiators.

Jack Dempsey riding the rods from town to town in his early pugilistic years is the classic example that hungry fighters make the best fighters. Yet boxing does not possess a copyright on this unchallenged key to success. It holds true in other sports, and all walks of life, for that matter. The St. Louis Cardinals of the early 1930's, including the Dean brothers, Diz and Daffy, were on the lean and hungry side. And what a battle they could give you!

"What made fighters so good in my day," submits La Barba, "was the tremendous number of good boys in every division. And the champions were outstanding, particularly in the heavy-weight group, which is the most important. The heavyweight champion has to be a colorful, rocking, socking type that Dempsey was, so as to create a general interest in the game. The people, characteristically, like to see and hear the big fellows fall. And they like to see blood. That is, excluding some of the women who now frequent the fights.

But even most of them are blood hounds!"

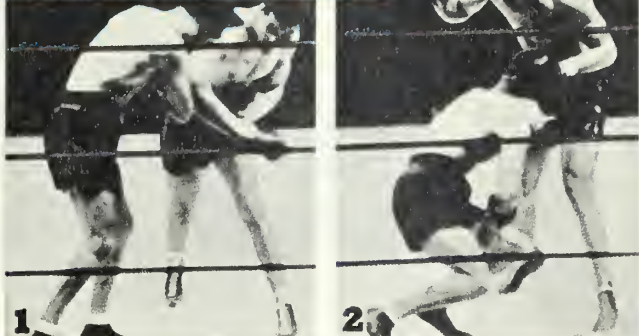
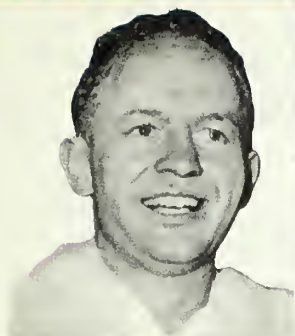
La Barba, now 48 and a sports columnist for the Santa Monica (Calif.) *Evening Outlook*, follows up with these sharp jabs:

"There actually is nothing wrong with the fight game today, yesterday — or tomorrow — that a raft of good fighters in each weight class couldn't cure."

But he admits this goal is a difficult one. Why aren't fighters hungry? Depressions or poor economic times bring a boom to boxing as youngsters, with nothing more to do, wander into gymnasiums. But in the last twelve years they've had little incentive to go into the sport, with jobs plentiful at high wages. The average purse for beginning boxers, the four-round preliminary boys, is \$40 to \$50. A youngster thinks twice before going into such a screwball business when he can earn \$75 a week without incurring the danger of a cauliflower ear or a busted beak.

Trainer Kline, a pudgy Chicagoan whose 25-year boxing career includes training, seconding, managing, and match-making, goes along with La Bar-

JOE LOUIS CALLED SCHMELING "THE ONLY MAN I EVER HATED."



Chuck Davey, southpaw welterweight from Chicago. Won four collegiate titles before turning pro. Chuck says, "I'll take Joe Louis over Dempsey. Dempsey defended his crown five times, Louis twenty-five times in twelve years." Above, Louis blasts Schmeling to the floor for keeps in the first round of their second and last meeting, on June 22, 1938.

SUGAR RAY ROBINSON MATCHES THE BEST OF THE OLD TIMERS.



Fidel La Barba, Stanford collegian who won world's flyweight title in 1925, says there were plenty of good boys in every division in his time, and the champions were outstanding. That's Sugar Ray Robinson above, beaten to a pulp just before he turned on Randy Turpin of England to punch him helpless and regain his title.

➡ The Ketchel-Papke grudge fights of more than forty years ago made history. Ketchel, a middleweight, once had Jack Johnson, heavyweight champ, on the floor.



3

ba's premise that youngsters, with safe jobs in abundance, bypass boxing unless they have an all-consuming passion for it.

"Years ago a young fighter remained in small clubs at least two years before taking a top liner or even a semi-windup bout in a larger arena," says Izzy. "But now it's different. With talent so limited a youngster who wins five or six bouts after turning pro immediately is rushed into tougher competition. He's not ready and as a result usually takes a pasting, becomes discouraged, and quits the game."

The spectacular success of the Negro fighter in the last fifteen years, says Kline, additionally proves the validity of the economic factor. In no other avenue of endeavor does the Negro have the opportunity to match the quick money which is his if he can do a job inside the hempen strands.

"Go back to Dempsey, to Benny Leonard from New York's East Side, and to most of the old time greats and you discover a background of poverty," says Kline. "Most of the old-time champions came from poor families. They had to fight to exist and it was easy and natural for them to graduate into organized boxing. But now this is a land of plenty. There is no need for a boy to go into the game to support poverty-stricken parents. And because these are good times, fathers and mothers discourage many a boy who otherwise would go into boxing. That's why we have the biggest talent scarcity in the history of the sport. It isn't that the youngsters of today are softer, I'd say they're as hardy as the kids of 30 or 40 years ago. If anything, they're more scientific. It's just the times."

And now—for the freshest slant of all. Don't talk to Chuck Davey about the "good old days" of boxing or he's likely to forget all that culture he soaked up at Michigan State and bop you on the whiskers. (Continued on page 50)



By **ROBERT B. PITKIN**

Home town audience got steady laughs from Wisconsin Post 164's show.

A LEGION POST PUTS ON A SHOW

At rehearsal, Ricky shows minstrel line how to put oomph in numbers. Later in costume, these familiar Jefferson business and professional men brought audience howls seen above.





Under Ricky's professional direction, Jefferson's most vivacious teen-age girls were welded into chorus line in a week. Smiles belie hard work.



After a hard afternoon rehearsal Ricky joined girls over a coke at Habeck's Milky Way Dairy Bar.

Jefferson (Wis.) Post got fun and \$304 from home talent show produced by a pro.

THE PICTURES on these pages show what happened when blonde, capable Miss Ricky Ryan arrived in Jefferson, Wisconsin recently to produce a home-talent musical revue called *On Stage America*, for Reinhardt-Windl Post 164 of The American Legion.

In brief, the Post raised \$304.67 after expenses and everybody had a lot of fun.

The show went on for a two-night stand at the Jefferson High School auditorium ten days after Miss Ryan arrived. It was one of 3,000 home-town shows that were organized and produced for local service and civic clubs this year by Miss Ryan's employers, the Empire Producing Company of Kansas City, Mo. Except for Miss Ryan, everybody connected with the show was a native of Jefferson or vicinity.

In *On Stage America* the Jefferson Post produced a preview of the basic script Ricky's company will offer for local sponsorship (with home-town twists) all over the country next year.

Miss Ryan, one of 180 trained show directors of the Empire company, arrived in Jefferson by bus on a Sunday

(Continued on page 44)



Nine days before show, Miss Ryan and Legion committee worked out details of casting, ticket sales, contests, etc. Committee was Post Commander C. D. McCune (1); Mr. & Mrs. Flarie Welter, who boarded Ricky (2 & 3); jeweler and Mrs. Bob Remfrey (4 & 5); Mrs. Everett Reese (6) and Mrs. J. C. Brewer (not in picture.)



Legionnaires on committee toured Main Street with Ricky, introduced her to recommended cast members. Above, left, she recruits 296-lb. Jefferson County Sheriff Rudy Reichert and (right) Dentist W. E. Schultz, for show parts.

Photo display of Tiny Tot contestants in Johnson's Stopandshop supermarket stopped Main Street shoppers. Most popular boy and girl under age six (elected at a cent a vote for Post service program) were crowned on stage later.



After day and evening rehearsals, Ricky wrote show publicity late into night.



The Christmas Tree



One of Musser's three mammoth nurseries.

The story of Fred Musser, who has covered thousands of acres with millions of trees.

By JACK DENTON SCOTT



It is harvest time and a shapely spruce is cut down for marketing.



You have probably seen truckloads of Christmas trees on the way to town. Here one of Musser's trucks is loaded.



The finished product, complete with the trimmings that make kids happy.

ONCE WHEN FRED MUSSER, largest grower of Christmas trees in the world, was asked how he became interested in such an unusual business, he explained that he used to deal in second-hand cars, but got tired of trading in people's misery; buying their cars because they needed money, selling beat-up cars to people who wanted new ones but couldn't afford them, appearing in repossession court battles. So he started looking for a new job.

One wintry night he was driving home and picked up a skinny kid who was trudging along and seemed to be having trouble carrying a large Christmas tree. The boy beamed at Musser, thanked him for the ride when he got off before a rundown frame house, and said that he sure was going to have a nice Christmas now that he had his tree.

Fred Musser recalled his own childhood, remembered what gaily decorated Christmas trees had done for him then and decided that he had found his happy profession.

Today, near Indiana, Pennsylvania,

Fred Musser has 20 million Christmas trees planted on 8,000 acres and is the top man in the business.

When I asked him recently about how he got started he gave me the same answer as that boy he gave the ride to so many Christmases ago. But I discovered that it wasn't the complete answer.

Fred Musser's "happy profession" had its beginnings in hard physical labor, months of depression, near-failure, and the trial-and-error method of learning how many and what varieties of trees to plant, and how to market them.

Using a hard-saved \$6,000, he made an original planting of four hundred thousand trees. For several years afterward it was a touch-and-go proposition and instead of wisely increasing the volume of planting, he cut down, with the result that his trees were beginning to go without new stock coming along.

In addition to needing new blood he was rapidly running out of land. So he devised the plan which he still uses: He bought an abandoned farm and planted it solid in spruce trees. This was

a costly mistake. Although the idea of using abandoned farm land was ingenious and is the way he presently maintains his title as the world's largest grower of Christmas trees, he soon learned he shouldn't have planted spruce.

Time, the old master of all trades, proved that pine trees were the better crop. Musser found that he could raise two crops of pines to one of spruce, that although the pine is generally a rougher, coarser tree than the spruce, proper pruning can develop it into a perfect tree of beautiful symmetry. He also discovered that people are fast to learn: Once they bought pines and learned how well they hold their needles, they never bought any other kind of tree. This meant that the pine was a cleaner, more economical tree. Musser has built his business on that idea. He recalls a customer who bought 300 pine trees about eight years ago. This man was so happy with the Musser pine that today he uses over 3,000 trees yearly.

Man



Fred Musser with two seedlings. Each is two years old. The larger one was grown from selected seed he developed.

The Musser Forests' books are filled with similar cases.

With the striking-out on leased farm land, Musser led the way toward development of abandoned farms throughout Pennsylvania. And during the past fifteen years he has leased or bought over 8,000 acres of this abandoned land and planted his twenty million trees on once useless acres.

Not only does Musser utilize useless farm land but he has taught others to do the same thing. Throughout his section of Pennsylvania, farmers are now planting their rundown, leached-out land in pines and spruces. Some of these farmers sell their plantings to Musser as Christmas trees, but many prefer to leave the evergreens in their natural state, beautifying and enriching once worthless land. Conservationists are making a detailed study of Fred Musser's method of reclaiming useless land.

Musser believes that other states could make the same advances, eliminate soil erosion, give the farmers a new cash crop and beautify entire countryside.

Each year, working up from his hesitant first planting of four hundred thousand trees of several varieties, he now plants about one and a quarter million of the happy green trees.

He plants mostly white and red pines, with some spruces. It takes from five to seven years to grow the main part of Christmas, and Musser advises that it is no business for an impatient man. Continually working for the future, he thins out about one-half the growth at one time and permits the remainder of the plantings to grow into timber. From the first plantings, he expects to be cutting what he calls "saw" logs in ten years.

In those first hard years, Musser used a mattock (the best instrument for planting any tree, he says) so much that his hands began to take on the consistency of finely-tanned leather and he bent so often inserting the roots of trees in the soil that his 5-foot 7-inch frame looks much shorter. But he had the necessary follow-through, perhaps instilled by his hardy German ancestors

who came to this country before the Revolution, and in five years he knew enough about Christmas trees to establish and write his *Musser's Christmas Tree Growers' Guide*, and to be generally considered America's Christmas Tree King.

Fred Musser is convinced that his early forebears originated the Christmas tree ceremony. "The Christmas tree was born in Germany," he says, "and brought to its warm perfection in our America."

And the books seem to bear him out. For the Saxons hung their homes with holly, ivy and bay. The Romans also ornamented their homes and temples with green boughs and flowers for the Saturnalia, their season of fun.

The beginnings of the Christmas tree as we know it seem to date from Boniface, the famed English missionary to Germany in the 8th century, who replaced the sacrifice to Odin's sacred oak with a green fir tree, adorned in tribute to the Christ Child. Old accounts also claim that Luther introduced the tree lighted with candles.

It is a matter of historical record that the German Prince Albert, soon after his marriage to Queen Victoria, introduced the Christmas tree to England and that German immigrants brought the custom to America.

So perhaps the crown of Christmas Tree King of America sits on the right head. But Fred Musser isn't much of a romancer.

Questioned about his business, Musser throws these facts at you: Over 50,000,000 Christmas trees are used in the U. S. every year. The natural sources (trees growing wild) are rapidly decreasing; planted trees with their symmetry and health take top prices on the market over their wild counterparts that grow in a haphazard way. Consequently, Musser believes that he has a business that will never slacken, even in depression years.

"It's probably the best way to reap a cash crop from idle land," he says. "And it is a natural thing to harvest Christmas trees just like any other crop." He modestly adds that he considers himself merely a tree farmer. The people of Indiana, Pennsylvania believe he is something more. Here the headquarters of Musser Forests Incorporated is located and employs over 200 local people. But more than that, Fred Musser seems to have that rare quality, a permanent Christmas spirit. He believes in sharing his good fortune with others. In this spirit he wrote his *Christmas Tree Growers' Guide*, gave instructions and sold trees to people who wanted to get started in the same field. You might say he maintains a practical school for Christmas-tree growers. Any day of the

(Continued on page 54)

WHOSE LITTLE MAN?

Charles Chaplin has made his position clear toward the country that gave him riches and prestige. Will he be allowed back?

By VICTOR LASKY

IN 1912, a 23-year-old Englishman arrived in the United States with a theatrical troupe. For Charles Spencer Chaplin, it was a profoundly moving experience. Years later, he told an interviewer, "I shall never forget the extraordinary emotion I felt... I realized intuitively that I was going to achieve my destiny in America. . . . I had so profound an inward assurance of this that I had to tell the others, with all the over-emphasis and conceit of callow youth. Raising my arm in salute to New York, I yelled, 'I give you fair warning, America! I'm coming to conquer you!'"

Chaplin not only conquered America, but in a sense he conquered the world. But the conquest has, in recent years, been tinged with more and more bitterness; though he is universally acclaimed as a genius—"the only genius produced by the art of the motion picture," according to no less an authority than George Bernard Shaw—he has made an inordinate number of enemies. The reason for this odd mixture of hysterical acclaim and widespread hatred of Chaplin is rather complicated. But basically, it can be summed up in Chaplin's own extreme megalomania, his total lack of interest in anything except himself—and his art. In a remarkably candid moment, he once put the matter quite clearly. He labeled himself a disciple of the French philosopher, Anatole France, who, said



Chaplin, "philosophically knows nothing of good or bad, much the same as myself. As for ideals, they are dangerous playthings, barren of results, and for the most part, false."

Had Chaplin stuck even to this rather cynical view of himself things would not have been so bad; after all, the public is almost accustomed to seeing its artistic geniuses misbehave, and in Hollywood's weird climate of opinion an occasional moral lapse is often a help at the box office. But to his studied disinterest in personal ethics, Chaplin added one especially unfortunate ingredient; he became a fellow-traveler of communism. At best, his pronouncements on politics are naïve; at worst, they seem extremely arrogant and vicious, and they have enraged a wide enough segment of American opinion to hurt Charlie where it hurts most—at the box office. Apparently, for this reason, Chaplin has had less to say on politics during recent years. It seems plain enough, however, that he has never really had a change of heart. When he arrived in London last September, again the focus of a bitter controversy, Chap-

lin was asked to make some comment on his present attitude toward Russia. He refused. "I am not in a position to make any sort of statement," he told a New York *Herald Tribune* reporter petulantly. "I won't be forced into any other position." When the reporter pointed out there was much interest in this question back home, Chaplin snapped: "I don't think it is the position of the *Herald Tribune* to take the side of the American government." Readers could and did infer that Chaplin does not side with the American government.

Chaplin, moreover, has never become an American citizen. Since he has paid huge amounts to the United States in the form of taxes, he considers himself a "paying guest." As a paying guest he reported for several years (for tax purposes) that a relative was his partner. The Treasury Department finally investigated and found no basis for the claim. Chaplin eventually had to pay a deficiency of \$1,174,000.

Why doesn't he become a citizen? "I'm an internationalist," he has stated. "I do not believe in nationalism because that makes for war." He wonders why he's being "persecuted" because he has retained his British citizenship. Other English actors have made films in Hollywood, people like Ronald Colman, Basil Rathbone, Herbert Marshall, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Stewart Granger, Cary Grant, and no one seems to be particularly interested whether they took out American citizenship papers. On the other hand, their deeds and words have not had an anti-American flavor.

Chaplin's other recent difficulty proceeded from the order, issued by the United States Attorney-General, to hold Chaplin for a hearing before allowing him to re-enter the United States. (He had gone to Europe on a long vacation, following completion of his newest film, *Limelight*.) The Attorney General did not say specifically what the Justice Department had in mind, remarking only that "the hearing will determine whether he is admissible under the laws of the United States." Under those laws, there are two possible grounds for refusing admission. A non-citizen of the U.S. may not enter if he has subversive political connections, or if he has been guilty of moral turpitude. Conceivably, a case might be made against Chaplin on either ground.

It seems likely enough, by now, that Chaplin has never been an actual member of the communist party, or, except, for his front affiliations, connected with the communists in an organizational sense. It would be difficult even to imagine this supreme egotist submitting to the de-personalized, rigid discipline

(Continued on page 46)

National Executive Committee Sets Schedule for 1953 At October Meeting; Names Must Legislative Program

The annual fall meeting of the National Executive Committee, held at the National Headquarters at Indianapolis on October 10-12, mapped the Legion program for the coming year under mandates of the New York National Convention held in August. In order to get a headstart on the various phases of Legion work early in his administration, National Commander Lewis K. Gough called the meeting to be held a month earlier than in past years.

Of first importance was determination of the priority legislative program to be presented to the incoming Congress in January, approval of the national organization budget for 1952-53, progress reports of the Commissions and Committees, and appointment of the members of the National Standing Commissions and Committees who will direct the various operations and programs. The National Executive Committee convened immediately after the three-day conference of Department Commanders and Adjutants, and thus had the benefit of the deliberations of the Legion administrators from all Departments in shaping and revising the general program.

The internal affairs of the national organization were given major consideration. Chief debate and discussion revolved around the adoption of the 1953 budget and the financial structure of the Legion, which was presented in a preliminary report by William J. Dwyer, Cortland, New York, Chairman of the National Finance Commission, at the opening session. Conforming to the resolution adopted at the New York National Convention, 25 cents of the dues of each member was allocated for rehabilitation purposes. Differences of opinion arose over the proposal to charge this special fund with part of the administrative costs, and costs of operation and maintenance of the branch National Headquarters at Washington. The differences were ironed out in a long discussion, and at the concluding session the annual budget, as presented by Chairman Dwyer, was adopted. The budget for the year was fixed at \$5,278,150, of which the rehabilitation service was allocated \$688,621. The entire budget is based upon an anticipated membership of 2,770,000 for the year, or about 200,000 more than for the 1951 year.

Priority Legislative Program

Mincing no words, the sharp reduction in appropriations for the VA and the consequent cut in service to veterans in hospitals and in medical care came in for sharp criticism. Rehabilitation,

which included a demand for the restoration of adequate funds for the VA particularly in its hospital and medical section and continued opposition to the Citizens Committee efforts to hamstring the veteran service by legislation adversely affecting veterans under the guise of the Hoover Commission recommendations, was the first item in the report of the Subcommittee on Legislative Program. This report was presented by Chairman Paul Tornquist, Davenport, Iowa, National Executive Committeeman.

National security, foreign relations, Americanism, economics, and child welfare, without preference as to position, were also placed on the priority program. Chairman Tornquist pointed out in his report that it was not the intent in fixing the major program to minimize the importance, or neglect action, on any of the other mandates of the 34th National Convention.

Highlights of the priority program were reaffirmation of support of the Universal Military Training program and adequate funds to operate a national civil defense program; a strong foreign policy, and particularly the initiation of an aggressive campaign against the ideological warfare now being waged by Soviet Russia; opposi-

tion to communism and all its evils; proper safeguarding of the interests of veterans employed in the Federal Civil Service, and support of the 14-point program to fight narcotics and the drug evils.

Cliff Reports on Rehabilitation

The report of the Rehabilitation Commission was presented by Chairman Earl V. (Pat) Cliff, Ortonville, Minnesota, who outlined the effect of the slash in funds for medical and hospital services of the VA. He pointed out that these cuts come at a time when the demands are increasing, because of the return of sick and wounded men from the Korean fighting fronts. He also discussed the 10-volume management survey report by Booz, Allen & Hamilton, Chicago, on the operation of the VA, which has been completed but not released. In a later resolution the National Executive Committee demanded the immediate release of the contents of the report to Congress and The American Legion.

Important resolutions adopted following the report of Chairman Cliff included a demand for the reestablishment of a Federal Board of Hospitalization; restoration of the \$31,000,000 cut in VA medical and hospital funds; amendments to the National Service Life Insurance Act to provide payment in a lump sum direct to counsel of reasonable attorney fees in suits on insurance claims; legislation to provide for honorable discharge of WW1 veterans of alien nationality whose separation from service was solely because of nationality, and amendments to the GI Bill of Rights to grant further educational privileges to WW2 veterans who reentered the Armed Services before their privileges had expired, entitlement not to exceed 48 months of schooling.

Legislative Acts Reviewed

Chairman Jerome Duggan, St. Louis, Missouri, in his report of the work of the National Legislative Commission reviewed briefly the 94 laws relating to veterans or actively supported by the Legion passed by the 82nd Congress. He called attention to the legislative load placed upon the Commission by the New York Convention where 96 resolutions were adopted which call for the preparation and presentation of new bills to the 83rd Congress, which convenes in January.

The National Foreign Relations Commissions, which made a complete and thorough report to the New York National Convention, was not officially called to meet at the October session.

WASHINGTON SELECTED FOR '54 NATIONAL CONVENTION

Following a long range plan of selecting National Convention cities two or more years in advance, the National Executive Committee at its October meeting approved the selection of Washington, D. C., as the site of the national meeting in 1954. The dates, August 30-September 2, 1954, fall just one year after the scheduled 1953 National Convention at St. Louis, Missouri.

The action was taken after a report was made by Joe H. Adams, Miami, Florida, Chairman of the National Convention Commission, presenting a study and survey of the several cities from which invitations had been received. The recommendation of Chairman Adams was confirmed on motion of Lee Pennington, District of Columbia's National Executive Committeeman.

Chairman Adams also reported that his Commission would be prepared to submit further recommendations for succeeding years at a later National Committee session.

St. Louis, Missouri, was selected for the 1953 National Convention at the May, 1952, meeting. The dates are August 31-September 3.

Chairman Rogers Kelly, Edinburg, Texas, made an informal report, filling in on events since the New York meeting, and advised the national governing body that his Commission was making a study of the Korean situation for a complete report at the spring meeting. Chairman Kelly dealt at some length with the dangers involved in "treaty law" and declared that the practice of the UN, with nearly 300 treaties and conventions pending, is a step in the direction of world government.

Americanism

Following the report of the Americanism Commission by its Chairman, James F. Daniel, Jr., Greenville, South Carolina, a series of resolutions was adopted. Most important were the reversal of the Legion's policy, expressed two years ago, of Federal aid to education, and recorded its opposition to further grants or assistance to the secondary school systems by the national Government. But it excepted from its opposition legislation and appropriations already passed by Congress. The resolution pointed out that supervision and control over public education rests with the individual states and not with the Federal Government.

Opposed the entrance into this country of several hundred thousand additional displaced persons. The resolution declared its sympathy for unfortunate people in other lands, but declared that we must first consider our own problems, including jobs and adequate housing for Americans now serving in the Armed Forces.

Other resolutions complimented the Department of Justice in ordering an investigation of Charlie Chaplin, and his eligibility for re-entrance into the country, and asked that producers withhold his new film, *Limelight* until a determination has been made by the Department; called for an amendment to the law to prevent loss of citizenship by naturalized American war veterans who have taken residence in foreign states; reiterated demand for exclusion of communist newspaper and propaganda from the mails; called upon the President to use \$100 million of Mutual Security Act funds for formation of military units of escapees from communist dominated or occupied areas; asked that distribution of films made abroad by ex-Hollywood communists be prohibited.

Hitting hard at communist infiltration, another resolution mandated *The American Legion Magazine* to keep constant supervision over all entertainment media with a view to detecting any subversive trends in shows, or affiliation of any of the producers or actors in organizations now listed as subversive by the House Un-American Activities Committee, and to publish reports.

Security Resolutions

After a discussion of the national defense and security situation, in a report presented by Bruce P. Henderson, Warren, Ohio, Chairman of the National Security Commission, a resolution

ART CONNELL REPORTS ON PILGRIMAGE TO EUROPE

American dead of the two World Wars are held in reverent memory in every European nation where they rest, the National Executive Committee at its October meeting was told by Arthur J. Connell, Middletown, Connecticut, National Executive Committeeman, and Past National Vice Commander.

Connell was designated as the National Commander's official representative to head the pilgrimage to Europe immediately following the New York National Convention in August. He made a hurried flight from Switzerland to Indianapolis in order to attend the National Executive Committee meeting and make an official report of his mission.

Principal event of the pilgrimage was the dedication of two wings to the colonnaded Memorial Chapel in the American Military Cemetery at Suresnes, France, a suburb of Paris. The Chapel was dedicated in memory of the dead of both World Wars which the Legion representative described as "one of the most colorful ceremonies I have ever viewed." The Legion pilgrims also visited and laid wreaths at American cemeteries at Cambridge, England; Flanders Field, Belgium; St. Laurent, France; Anzio and Florence, Italy.

In his report, National Executive Committeeman Connell paid high tribute to the American Legion Departments and Posts in Europe. The officers and members of these, he said, are rendering an outstanding service for both the American nation and American veterans residing in European countries.

was adopted recommending that for veterans who have been re-drafted into the Armed Forces, prior services shall be credited to the 24 months of duty required under the Draft Act. Another resolution urged that additional personnel be supplied by the Army to expand the high school Reserve Officers Training Corps. The need for blood was stressed and Posts and individual Legionnaires were urged to renew their activity in the blood donor program in cooperation with the American Red Cross.

Lawrence J. Fenlon, Chicago, Illinois, Chairman of the National Economic Commission, highlighted the program of his Commission in a brief report, particularly in finding gainful employment opportunities for the physically handicapped and the older men who are handicapped by age.

The one resolution presented by this Commission urged the provision of competent employment handling necessary to the readjustment of returning veterans through a well financed Veterans Employment Service and the Federal-State system of public employment offices.

The upswing in the affairs of the Child Welfare Commission and the

pressing need for serious consideration of the problems involved were thoroughly discussed by Dr. A. H. Wittman, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Chairman. His report covered all phases from temporary aid, juvenile delinquency, educational programs, and long range planning for increased number of children of the Korean war veterans. The finances, he stated, are adequate to operate the program without direct cost to the Legion—the returns from the endowment fund and contributions from affiliated bodies, restricted to child welfare use—are sufficient to carry the load.

A resolution, presented at the close of Dr. Wittman's report, asking that temporary financial assistance be withheld from children of veterans residing outside the United States, its territories and insular possessions, was rejected by the National Executive Committee.

The report of the Internal Affairs Commission by Chairman Ralph A. Johnson, Sebring, Florida, (Virginia membership), dealt in most part with the disposition of resolutions carried over from the New York Convention. The National Executive Committee adopted a recommended resolution prohibiting affiliation with other organizations, groups, or councils whereby The American Legion might be committed to a policy contrary to its expressed mandates.

Other resolutions adopted called for the construction of chapels in all national cemeteries in this country, and the discontinuance of the pre-vu membership roll call at each National Convention was approved.

Un-American Activities

Paul R. Selecky, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Un-American Activities committee, rendered a progress report on the campaign of education against communism and subversive forces. He urged that all material possible be found to fight communism and that it be made available to the public, and stated that his Committee was in position to furnish the names of patriotic public speakers.

No meeting of the Publications Commission was called, however, a comprehensive report was read by James F. O'Neil, Director of Publications, in the absence of John Stelle, Chairman of the National Publications Commission. At the conclusion of the report authorization was given for the renewal of contracts for paper, as well as for the transcribing of a limited number of copies of the magazine in Braille for the use of blinded veterans.

Herman F. Luhrs, Birmingham, Michigan, Chairman of the National Public Relations Commission, told the national governing body of the tremendous volume of news material used by papers throughout the country arising from the New York Convention, and of the upswing in the Legion's relations with the public in general.

Following the report three resolutions were adopted. Re-establishment of lower postal rates was sought for Legion publications; arrangement of public cere-

monies for the presentation of certificates of honor and appreciation for returning veterans from the Korean war theater; and expressing appreciation to the Schenley Posts and Schenley Industries for their contribution to the Legion's program.

Other Resolutions

Other actions of the national body were adoption of additional resolutions presented by E. Meade Wilson, Mulberry, Florida, Chairman of the Resolutions Subcommittee. One demanded amendment to the Korean GI Bill to provide that automatic reductions in subsistence allowance each four months would not apply in the case of farm trainees until the end of the first crop year, or animal cycle, a period of 12 months. Another sought a Constitutional Amendment to limit the levying powers of Congress, especially in income and estate.

Legislation was asked to restore the USS *Hartford*, Admiral Farragut's flagship, as a Civil War relic and that it be permanently moored at Mobile, Alabama; authorized the use of the Star of David in connection with Poppy Day displays; provided for the appointment of a committee to select an official American Legion marching song, and instructed the National Child Welfare Commission to cooperate with the Department of the Philippines in an effort to secure the release of surplus agricultural commodities for the relief of needy children in the islands.

Guest Speakers

Guest speakers at the meeting were limited to a bare half dozen and in each instance the addresses conformed to subjects under discussion. Mrs. Rae Ashton, Vernal, Utah, National President of the American Legion Auxiliary, and John O. Newberry, Jefferson City, Missouri, Chef de Chemin de Fer, 40 and 8, extended greetings from their organizations at the beginning of the session.

Dr. Wilson Compton, in charge of the International Information division of

MEMBERSHIP AWARD CARDS OFFERED TO GO-GETTERS

Legionnaires who sign up ten or more members, new or renewals, prior to December 31, 1952, will be awarded a Certificate of Meritorious Service, card case size, by the National Headquarters. This Certificate will be signed by National Commander Lewis K. Gough and National Adjutant Henry H. Dudley.

Post Commanders will certify the names of Legionnaires qualifying for this award to their Department Headquarters not later than January 15, 1953. Legionnaires are urged to canvass their neighborhoods—seek out the veterans who live there—and sign them up. Some millions of veterans of both World Wars and of the Korean War are only waiting for an invitation to join up.

ANNUAL REHAB CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON, MARCH 3-6

The annual National Rehabilitation Conference will be held at Washington, D. C., on March 3-6. Authority for the parley was granted at the meeting of the National Executive Committee at Indianapolis in October. Service officers and rehabilitation from every section of the country will be brought together for this conference.

The full American Legion National Rehabilitation Commission will meet on March 2 and 6, and the Insurance Advisory Board will meet on February 28-March 1.

the U. S. State Department, which includes the Voice of America, and Mose Harvey, of the Russian Research and Intelligence division, addressed the Committee. Mr. Harvey's address was entirely off the record for security reasons. On the other hand, Dr. Compton spoke without restraint. He spoke at length of the mission and accomplishment of the Voice of America, the broadcast to the people behind the iron curtain, which he said was trying to fill the spiritual needs of Eastern Europeans whose churches are gone.

"The communists have destroyed their churches and jailed their priests," he said. "So we try to fill a spiritual need of these people, to make life in the present more tolerable, and to encourage faith and hope for the future."

Dr. Compton estimated that despite hundreds of expensive Russian jamming devices, his broadcasts were getting through 20 percent of the time in urban areas and 70 percent in the more remote communist-dominated areas.

Korean Ambassador Talks

When Dr. Lou Chan Yang, Korean Ambassador to the United States, appeared as a guest speaker at the final session he was accorded a great standing ovation. In presenting him, National Commander Gough told of the services of Dr. Yang, Boston-educated surgeon, at Pearl Harbor when the Japs struck on December 7, 1941. Then an operating surgeon at one of the hospitals, Dr. Yang went immediately to the scene—he worked almost constantly for nearly two weeks, and some 500 Americans owe their lives to his skillful surgery.

Dr. Yang in his address told the National Executive Committee that South Korea could put 750,000 more men in the fighting lines if they were armed. "Give us guns to save your sons," he pleaded, and pointed out that the battle performance of the South Koreans who do have arms and training has proved them first-class fighting men, worthy of the task.

The Ambassador hit forcefully at what he called "cowardly, shameful voices" that advocate a "stalemate under any and all circumstances" in Korea. He declared that the war going

on in his homeland is really a trial run of the Soviet war machine.

National Committees Appointed

Winding up the crowded three-day session, the report of the Committee on Committees, presented by Chairman Tom W. Miller of Nevada, took up a good part of the Sunday morning session. This Committee, which had been in almost continuous session for nearly a week, presented a report covering the appointment of officers and members of the National Commissions and Committees for the 1952-53 Legion year, embracing nearly 5,000 names.

The recommendations were confirmed by the National Executive Committee, and National Commander Gough was given authority to fill vacancies, subject to confirmation at later meetings. Limited space prevents listing of all appointees who will serve the National Organization on the several Commissions and Committees. The Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of the several groups are as follows:

Americanism Commission—James F. Daniel, Greenville, South Carolina, chairman; Edmund G. Lyons, Clifton, New Jersey; Herman Lark, Steelville, Missouri, and Robert R. Wright, Ironwood, Michigan, vice chairmen.

Accident Prevention Committee—John A. Ryer, East Providence, Rhode Island, chairman; George J. Kaisersatt, Farmington, Minnesota; Ben T. Watkins, Macon, Georgia; Eugene W. Biscailuz, Los Angeles, California, and John A. Durden, Phoenix, Arizona, vice chairmen.

Marksmanship Committee—George Sweeney, Atlanta, Georgia, director; William L. Reder, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, assistant director.

Boys' State Committee—Harry M. Gambrel, Kansas City, Missouri, chairman; Taylor P. Reynolds, San Fernando, California, and Edward F. Carter, Lincoln, Nebraska, vice chairmen.

Religious Emphasis Committee—Rev. John E. Duffy, New London, Ohio, chairman; Rev. O. G. Birkeland, Whitehall, Wisconsin, vice chairman.

Sons of the American Legion—Dorian

MIAMI, FLA., WINS 1953 JUNIOR BASEBALL FINALS

The 1953 Little World Series, climax of The American Legion Junior Baseball competition, will be played at Miami, Florida, on September 1-5. The place and dates were fixed by the National Americanism Commission at its meeting at the National Headquarters in early October.

Harvey Seeds Post No. 29, Miami, will sponsor the national finals. Spokesmen appearing before the Commission to present the invitation were Joe H. Adams, Miami, Past National Vice Commander and Chairman of the National Convention Commission, and E. Mead Wilson, Mulberry, National Executive Committeeman.

The games will be played in Miami Stadium, home of the Sun Sox team in Florida International League, one of the newest and most advanced ball parks in the country.

E. Clark, Nashville, Tennessee, chairman; Rollin S. Armstrong, Natchez, Mississippi, vice chairman.

Un-American Activities Committee—J. E. Martie, Reno, Nevada, chairman; Leonard L. Jackson, Clarke, Louisiana, and Lloyd R. Ballard, Mitchell, South Dakota, vice chairmen.

Child Welfare Commission—Samuel S. Fried, Rehoboth Beach, Delaware, chairman; David V. Addy, Detroit, Michigan, vice chairman.

Education of Orphans of Veterans—Henry R. Sherritt, Albuquerque, New Mexico, chairman; J. Meredith Pauley, Morgantown, West Virginia; John Doraty, Durant, Oklahoma, and David G. Blewett, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, vice chairmen.

Convention Commission—Joe Adams, Miami, Florida, chairman; Vic MacKenzie, Carmel, California, (Ore.), vice chairman.

Contests Supervisory Committee—Norton R. Ganger, Miami, Florida, chairman; L. C. Baker, Chicago, Illinois, vice chairman.

Distinguished Guests Committee—A. L. Starshak, Chicago, Illinois, chairman; Nathaniel Spear, Jr., New York City, (Pennsylvania); John Hale Hackley, Chicago, Illinois, (Ohio); Earl Coffman, Palm Springs, California; Edward J. Barrett, Springfield, Illinois; Jacob Arvey, Chicago, Illinois; Jerry J. Brown, New York City; Charles Rochester, New York City; Frank Schwengel, New York City; Dr. Martin Spellman, Boston, Massachusetts; Glenwood J. Sherrard, Boston, Massachusetts; John Ford, Hollywood, California (Maine); John J. Wicker, Jr., Richmond, Virginia; Harry Moses, Gary, West Virginia; Homer Hargrave, Chicago, Illinois; and MacGregor Smith, Miami, Florida, vice chairman.

Transportation Committee—W. N. Pippin, Wilmington, Delaware, chairman; William P. Exleben, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Frank M. Wilson, Jacksonville, Florida, Paul M. Brown, Shreveport, Louisiana, George A. Roberts, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, B. C. Rothfus, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, F. G. Fitz-Patrick, Chicago, Illinois, and Philip Resnick, Portland, Maine, vice chairmen.

Economic Commission—Lawrence J. Fenlon, Chicago, Illinois, chairman; Gilbert Bates, Milford, Indiana; Hendryx Lackey, Mountain View, Arkansas; vice chairmen. A. Andrew Boemi, National Commander's special representative.

Agricultural and Conservation Committee—Elbert S. Rawls, Lewiston, Idaho, chairman; Audley Ward, Aiken, South Carolina, and Albert E. Rozar, Raleigh, North Carolina, vice chairmen.

Employment Committee—John L. Connors, Hartford, Connecticut, chairman; John B. Brock, Adairsville, Georgia; Walter Swanwick, Chicago, Illinois; Herman J. Janson, Salt Lake City, Utah; and W. Elliott Nefflen, Charleston, West Virginia, vice chairmen.

Housing Committee—Thomas Moses, Charleston, West Virginia, chairman; William E. Smith, Flushing, New York, and A. Schaffli, Seguin, Texas, vice chairmen.

Labor Relations Committee—C. J. Haggerty, Los Angeles, California, Julius F. Haller, Boston, Massachusetts, and Arthur V. Geary, Hartford, Connecticut, members.

Veterans Preference Committee—Raymond R. McEvoy, Stoughton, Massachusetts, chairman; Henry H. Green, Atlanta, Georgia; J. Dayton Smith, Las Vegas, Nevada; Norman D. Dunbar, Los Angeles, California; and Herbert J. Jacobi, Washington, D. C., vice chairmen.

National Finance Commission—William J. Dwyer, Cortland, New York, chairman; Harold P. Redden, Springfield, Massachusetts, vice chairman.

Americanism Endowment Fund Trustees—Franklin D'Olier, Newark, New Jersey, National Commander's special representative; Jacob Ark, Rochester, New York; Charles R. Mabey, Salt Lake City, Utah; Wilmer L. O'Flaherty, Richmond, Virginia; Carroll H. Lockhart, Watertown, South Dakota; Francis E. Phelan, Winnetka, Illinois; Henry E. Seibenmark, South Bend, Indiana; and Harry M. Moses, Washington, D. C., members.

Endowment Fund Corporation—Alexander Fitzhugh, Vicksburg, Mississippi, Mike Callas, Owensboro, Kentucky, and Charles E. McKenzie, Monroe, Louisiana, members.

Emblem Committee—Julius Levy, Uniontown, Pennsylvania, chairman; V. S. Christensen, Cheyenne, Wyoming, vice chairman.

Investment Policy Committee—Albert E. McCormick, Mountain Lakes, New Jersey, chairman.

Overseas Graves Decoration Trust—Lewis K. Gough, National Commander, Pasadena, California, chairman; Donald R. Wilson, Clarksburg, West Virginia, vice chairman, Neal Grider, Indianapolis, Indiana, treasurer and Henry H. Dudley, Indianapolis, Indiana, secretary.

Foreign Relations Commission—Rogers Kelley, Edinburg, Texas, chairman; Charles L. Larson, Port Washington, Wisconsin, Leon Happell, Stockton, California, Charles A. Gonser, Spokane, Washington, and Chester Trumbo, Arlington, South Dakota, vice chairmen.

Inter-American Committee—Warren H. Atherton, Stockton, California, chairman; Carl Buehrle, Buffalo, New York, Prentice Cooper, Shelbyville, Tennessee, and Thomas Whalen, Managua, Nicaragua, (North Dakota), vice chairmen.

Internal Affairs Commission—Ralph A. Johnson, Sebring, Florida (Virginia), chairman; Max R. Brents, El Centro, California, Ben Holmes, Cullman, Alabama, Jack McIntyre, Bloomfield, Indiana, and R. C. Godwin, Raleigh, North Carolina, vice chairmen.

Constitution and By-Laws Committee—James F. Green, Omaha, Nebraska, chairman; Turner M. Rudesill, Rapid City, South Dakota, Halsey W. Stickel, Maplewood, New Jersey, Samuel M. Birnbaum, New York City, New York, and N. P. Peterson,

MONTANA BONUS DEADLINE EXPIRES ON DECEMBER 31

Veterans eligible to receive the war service bonus from the State of Montana are warned that the deadline is drawing near. Only a month remains in which applications for the honorarium can be made. The deadline is December 31, 1952.

Montana vets with WW2 service between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945, who were honorably discharged, or separated under honorable conditions, and who resided in Montana at the time of entry into service, are eligible. The rate fixed is \$10 per month for home service and \$15 per month for overseas, up to \$400 maximum.

Unmarried spouse, surviving children or parents, or survivor of parents of an eligible veteran, now deceased, are entitled to make application.

Application forms can be had from Adjusted Compensation Division, P. O. Box 612, Helena, Montana.

Bremerton, Washington, the vice chairmen.

Resolutions Assignment Committee—Charles W. Griffith, Manning, South Carolina, chairman; Salvatore A. Capodice, North Hollywood, California, and Harry Benoit, Twin Falls, Idaho, vice chairmen.

Trophies, Award and Ceremonials Committee—Joseph S. McCracken, Kingston, Pennsylvania, chairman; D. Trotter Jones, Birmingham, Alabama, and Ralph M. Godwin, Jackson, Mississippi, vice chairman.

Graves Registration and Memorial Committee—Mancel B. Talcott, Waukegan, Illinois, chairman; Harry S. Allen, West Palm Beach, Florida (Maryland), vice chairman.

Membership and Post Activities Committee—James E. Powers, Macon, Georgia, chairman; Francis R. Heher, Las Vegas, Nevada, W. I. Brunton, Scottsburg, Indiana, Arthur R. Choppin, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Sydney P. Simons, Bridgeport, Connecticut, Irvin R. Snyder, Tujunga, California, and Louis Nagy, Monongahela, Pennsylvania, vice chairmen.

Pilgrimage Committee—James J. Murphy, Washington, D. C., chairman; Francis Miller, Silver Spring, Maryland, (District of Columbia), and Coder Asher, Washington, D. C., vice chairman.

National Legislative Commission—Jerome Duggan, St. Louis, Missouri, chairman; George L. Cleere, Montgomery, Alabama, and Lynn G. Peterson, Los Angeles, California, vice chairmen.

Publications Commission—John Stelle, Brazil, Indiana, (Illinois), chairman; Dan Emmett, Ventura, California, and Earl L. Meyer, Alliance, Nebraska, vice chairmen.

Advisory Members—C. R. Waters, Kingman, Arizona, chairman; Raymond Fields, Guymon, Oklahoma, vice chairman.

National Public Relations Commission—Herman F. Luhrs, Birmingham, Michigan, chairman; John R. MacFaden, Los Angeles, California; Frank J. Becker, Lynbrook, New York; Ward W. Husted, Laramie, Wyoming; R. C. Gusman, Bay City, Texas; and Robert Attkinson, Claremont, Florida, vice chairmen.

National Rehabilitation Commission—Robert M. McCurdy, Pasadena, California, chairman; Dr. N. R. Booher, Indianapolis, Indiana; John S. Gleason, Jr., Chicago, Illinois; and Clarence C. Horton, Montgomery, Alabama, vice chairmen.

Rehabilitation Insurance Advisory Board—Milo J. Warner, Toledo, Ohio, chairman.

Medical Advisory Board—Dr. Leonard G. Rowntree, Miami, Florida, chairman.

National Security Commission—Thomas E. Paradine, Roslyn Harbor, New York, chairman; Bruce P. Henderson, Warren, Ohio; Frank L. Greefya, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; H. Miller Ainsworth, Luling, Texas; and Patrick P. Petrone, Chicago, Illinois, vice chairmen.

Aeronautics—Roscoe Turner, Indianapolis, Indiana, chairman; Perce F. Brautigam, Chicago, Illinois; Jack K. Evans, Washington D. C.; and N. M. Lyon, Pasadena, California, vice chairmen.

Civil Defense Committee—Niel R. Allen, Grants Pass, Oregon, chairman; J. Strom Thurmond, Aiken, South Carolina; Albert J. Mills, Key West, Florida; and Frank R. Kelley, Boston, Mass., vice chairmen.

Merchant Marine Committee—Henry C. Parke, Brooklyn, New York, chairman; J. Herbert White, Rosendale, Massachusetts; Merle E. Schaad, Princeville, Illinois; and W. W. "Mickie" Walsh, Red Cliff, Colorado, vice chairmen.

Military Affairs Committee—Ed J. Zoble, Casper, Wyoming, chairman; Seaborne P. Collins, Las Cruces, New Mexico; Frank E. Moore, Douglas, Arizona; and R. B. Gardner, Mansfield, Ohio, vice chairmen.

(Continued on page 36)

Pasadena Honors New National Commander In Great Two-Day Homecoming Celebration

All Pasadena, California, turned out to do honor to National Commander Lewis K. Gough in a two-day homecoming celebration on October 17 and 18. It was the first opportunity, fitted into a busy schedule, of the people of his home town to pay a tribute to him and celebrate his elevation to the leadership of the world's greatest veteran organization since his election at the New York National Convention on August 28.

The colorful homecoming opened on Friday evening, October 17, with a banquet at the Hotel Huntington at which Secretary of the Navy Dan Kimball was the principal speaker. It was climaxed with a gala parade Saturday night through Pasadena's crowded streets and a ball at Commander Gough's own Pasadena Post No. 13.

At the banquet, attended by more than 600 guests, Secretary Kimball warned that "we must win the war in Korea; it is a war that may prevent any other war." A WWI fighter pilot, director of Azusa's Aero-jet and a long-time Legionnaire, Secretary Kimball paid high tribute to Commander Gough.

American Legion thinking, National Commander Gough said, is far ahead of Government policy in offering a third alternative to either peace or a shooting war—that of ideological or psychological warfare, at which the communists are adept and America at present is backward.

Present at the banquet, in addition to State, city and American Legion notables, were consuls or consular representatives of six foreign governments. These included Robert H. Hadow of Great Britain; Salvador Duhart of Mexico; Dr. Walter Schmid of Switzerland; Dr. Adrian Hartog of The Netherlands; Sven Rye of Denmark, and Bernt V. Helmholt of West Germany. Also among those seated as distinguished guests were Mrs. Lewis K. Gough, wife of the National Commander, and Mrs. Rae Ashton, Vernal, Utah, National President of the American Legion Auxiliary.

Mayor Alson E. Abernathy presented Commander Gough with a key to the City of Pasadena, and not to be outdone, Council President Harold A. Henry made him an honorary member of the Los Angeles City Council. He was also presented with a gold badge and inducted as an honorary member of the Los Angeles Police Band, which furnished music for the dinner.

George Murphy, Hollywood movie star, acted as master of ceremonies. Robert M. McCurdy, Pasadena Assistant City Manager and Chairman of the Legion's National Rehabilitation Commission, served as General Chairman of the committee in charge of the two-day celebration.

On Saturday evening National Commander Gough was honor guest at the Parent-Teacher Association Football

Circus in the Rose Bowl, where he led the players of 10 Pasadena high school teams and some 24,000 spectators in the Pledge of Allegiance.

From the Rose Bowl, the National Commander was escorted to Chester Avenue and Colorado Street, where he headed the spectacular civic parade given in his honor. He reviewed the procession from a bunting-decked stand on the steps of the City Hall. Bands, color guards, and units of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps headed the parade, followed by fraternal and civic groups of Los Angeles and Pasadena, and a Legion section of musical organi-

"HOMETOWN U.S.A." SET FOR WIDE DISTRIBUTION

The American Legion's "Hometown U. S. A." project to send voice messages of relatives and friends to servicemen and women overseas is being readied for nation-wide distribution.

Financial support has been arranged to enable these "Tape-A-Tune" recorded messages to be introduced to Posts throughout the country. This service and patriotic project was launched at the New York National Convention, and later at the Conference of Department Commanders and Adjutants and National Executive Committee meeting at Indianapolis in early October.

A booklet explaining "Hometown U. S. A." is being prepared for distribution to Posts wishing to initiate this program in their communities.

zations, drill teams and marching Legionnaires drawn from all parts of Southern California.

A ball and open house at the headquarters of Pasadena Post No. 13 (that's a lucky number; National Commander Wilson came from West Virginia's Post 13 last year) wound up the official celebration.

With but one day of rest, National Commander Gough took off on Monday morning, October 20, for a 20-day flying tour of the Far East, including the Korean battle fronts.

MILLION SMOKES SENT TO KOREA BY D. C. LEGION

Twenty-six Posts and 16 Units of the District of Columbia American Legion and Auxiliary have put under way a program through which already more than a million cigarettes have been sent to American fighting men and women in Korea. The program is under the direction of Committee Chairman Sylvan Reichgut.

The first shipments were made in July and September, 1951. Other shipments are under way to the fighting area to reach the men at Christmas time. Transportation is provided by the Department of Defense and distribution in Korea is accomplished through the Quartermaster Corps with the company rations.

For a donation of 71 cents a carton of cigarettes is sent overseas. Each carton bears the label of the contributing Post or Auxiliary Unit, and enclosed in the carton is a card of greetings signed by the sender. Chairman Reichgut and his Committee members have received a number of replies from Korea expressing appreciation and thanks for the smokes.

National Commander Gough Makes Trip to Far East; Gets First Hand View of Korean Front

National Commander Lewis K. Gough, on October 20, took off from San Francisco for a 20-day air trip to the Far East. Accompanied by Edward F. McGinnis, National Public Relations Director, the trip was planned to include Hawaii, Japan, Korea, Formosa, and the Philippine Islands.

Commander Gough told the National Executive Committee in Indianapolis before leaving, that the prime purpose of the trip is to obtain first hand knowledge of the Korean conflict by visiting the front lines and talking with the officers and men engaged in combat, and with patients in military hospitals.

"We intend to carry to American servicemen and women stationed in the Far East a message that they have not been forgotten by the world's largest veteran organization," Commander Gough said. "We shall give them information regarding the Korean GI

Bill of Rights, sponsored by The American Legion and recently enacted by Congress. The major portion of our time will be spent with the military units actively engaged in the current Korean campaign."

After looking over the battle fronts, Commander Gough said in a statement given to the press at Seoul that the United Nations should hand the communists in Korea an armistice ultimatum and prepare to wage all-out war if the enemy ignores it.

He called upon the President, the President-elect and leaders of the new Congress to set aside all political considerations and take whatever steps are necessary, without delay, to put an end to the continuing casualty lists of American boys, and to demand that notice be served on the communist leaders that we will no longer countenance any delaying tactics.

FIVE AREA CHILD WELFARE CONFERENCES SET FOR '53

Five area Child Welfare Conferences will be held during the coming winter by The American Legion's National Child Welfare Commission to carry The Legion's child welfare message to all parts of the country.

Salt Lake City, Utah, will be the host to the first of these conferences when delegates from 11 western States, Alaska and Hawaii meet December 4-6. Additional conferences will be held at:

Sioux Falls, South Dakota, January 9-10.

Old Point Comfort, Virginia, February 6-7.

Atlanta, Georgia, February 12-14.

Brattleboro, Vermont, tentatively scheduled March 13-14.

Slated for priority study at each conference are methods of stemming juvenile delinquency rates which have been on an upward curve for the past two years. Conferences are expected to map positive action which can be taken at community level.

National Child Welfare Director Randel Shake points out that within another ten years there will be 50 percent more teen-agers than we now have. "Unless we can start a really effective program now," Mr. Shake explains, "we will be faced in ten years with the necessity of building 50 percent more training schools for delinquents, hiring 50 percent more staff for juvenile courts and other agencies dealing with delinquents, and, most important of all, losing from the ranks of American citizenship 50 percent more youths than we now lose."

The National Child Welfare School of Instruction held at Legion Headquarters in Indianapolis October 13-14 got the year's program off to a running start, according to Director Shake. The five Area Conferences will give a chance to consolidate these gains and push on to complete accomplishment of the child welfare mandates of the 34th National Convention.

The Area Conferences, which have been in the planning stage since last April, were authorized by action of the National Executive Committee at its meeting October 10-12.

TEXAS WINS TOP PRIZE IN LEGION HISTORY CONTEST

First prize of \$225 and a citation in the Department History Contest was awarded to Miss Carrie Wilcox, Past Department Historian of Texas, for her recently published *The American Legion in Texas, 1919-1949* at a meeting of the special panel of judges held at National Headquarters on October 10.

South Carolina and South Dakota tied for second place with their entries, and both were awarded prizes of \$125 each and the appropriate citations. These were: *The American Legion in South Carolina: The First 30 Years*,

PUZZLE CONTEST RESULTS HELD UP BECAUSE OF TIES

Winners of the Legion's big puzzle contest, promised for the December number, cannot be announced for the reason that the Judges have found ties in the top brackets—decision as to winners, or split awards, is now awaiting a decision by the "tie breakers." The names of the winners will be announced and published just as soon as this difficulty is overcome.

prepared by Editor Robert T. Fairey, Past Department Adjutant, and *The American Legion in South Dakota: The First Quarter Century*, with a supplement, 1947-1952, by John Linn Murphy, Past Department Historian. All awards were of Type I histories, original entries; published in book form, splendidly illustrated and indexed.

Each history, covering as they do a period of 30 years, are outstanding in portrayal of the record of the Department, and but very few points separated the first place winner from the two entries that came up with equal scores. The scope of each work necessitated amassing and digesting a vast amount of material, all of which was presented with skill and thoroughness.

The Committee of Judges was composed of Robert D. Morrow, Brandon, Mississippi, National Executive Committeeman; Sedley Peck, Azusa, California, National Executive Committeeman for the Department of France, and Boyd B. Stutler, Charleston, West Virginia, Managing Editor of *The American Legion Magazine*. National Historian Monte C. Sandlin, Florence, Alabama, sat with the judges in an advisory capacity.

National Historian Sandlin has announced that plans for a National Post History Contest for 1953 are being formulated. Announcement of this program will be made in an early number of this magazine.

Supply of Rifles Exhausted

Because of the tremendous response to the recent Army announcement that rifle donations would be made to recognized veterans' groups, the supply has been completely exhausted. This announcement was made by the Department of the Army on October 30. All requests for rifles should be held and not submitted until a new supply is obtained, and announcement of availability made through standard veteran publications.

Training for Service

Training more than 300 volunteer service officers to assist veterans, their dependents and beneficiaries in preparing and filing claims has been started by the Department of Georgia. The aim is to have one or more trained service officers in each of the 310 Legion Posts in Georgia.

VA HOSPITAL LOAD UPPEd IN FACE OF FUNDS SLASH

An increase in the Veterans Administration hospital patient load is foreseen resulting from Executive Order 10400 issued by the White House September 27. The order was issued to effect a solution of the moot question regarding hospitalization of personnel retired for disability from Armed Forces who require treatment for chronic diseases.

The order transfers responsibility from the Armed Forces secretaries to the VA for hospitalization of members or former members of the uniformed services placed on temporary disability Retired List under the Career Compensation Act of 1949, when hospitalization is required for chronic disabilities enumerated in the order. This gives temporarily retired the same hospitalization status as those in the permanently retired category so far as VA hospitals are concerned. The result will be an increase in the VA patient load, particularly in the so-called chronic categories.

The order also expands the chronic disabilities named in an earlier Executive Order to include quadriplegics, hemiplegics, blindness, deafness, and major amputees. Most of such types of cases have been receiving specialized medical care in the VA medical and hospital system for some time.

Another proviso of the September 27th order gives commanding officers of service hospitals more leeway in providing hospitalization for treatment of chronic disabilities when the patient has completed twenty or more years of active duty. Such personnel may be treated in the service hospitals for chronic disabilities other than blindness, neuropsychiatric and psychiatric disorders, or tuberculosis. Such types will be for VA care.

Executive Order 10400 provides for the extension, to April 15, 1953, of those presently being given medical care in service hospitals. This extension considered with other factors, will delay the determination of the size of the increase in the VA Hospital System will be a in the VA patient load.

Cost of caring for retired personnel charge against the VA appropriations. Preliminary analysis of the effect of the order brings the comment that it is now difficult to secure VA hospital treatment for veterans having chronic disabilities where the disability has not been adjudicated as due to service.

The net result is to decrease the number of VA beds available for treatment of the more-than-90-day case among the non-service-connected disabled.

The Virginia Department's Junior Baseball final tournament serves double duty. The games are played at the VA Center at Kecoughtan, Virginia, so that the youth program entertains the hospitalized vets. George E. Heller, National Field Representative, points out that this practice might be adopted by other Departments.

MISSING IN KOREA

Co. A, 2nd Engineer (C) Bn.—Pfc. Paul E. T. McCoy, missing since Dec. 1, 1950; unofficially reported prisoner; last seen defending road block near Kunu-ri; will greatly appreciate any information from any source about him. Write his mother, Mrs. Louie Dell McCoy, Rt. 2, Ravenswood, W. Va.

Co. A, 35th Inf., 25th Div.—Will appreciate word from anyone who can tell me about my son, Pvt. Ferrill A. Becker, reported missing in action April 25, 1951. Please write to Mrs. L. F. Becker, 407 E. Bolton St., Savannah, Ga.

Hq. & Hq. Co., 24th Infantry—M/Sgt. Clyde M. Starkey, missing since July 20, 1950; last heard of near Taejon on July 16, 1950; will anyone who knows about him please write. Mrs. Clyde Starkey, 121 So. Cecil St., Charlotte, N. C.

Co. A, 23rd Inf., 2nd Div.—Our son, Cpl. Thomas R. Hardy, reported killed in action Sept. 19, 1951, Heartbreak Ridge; no further word; body not sent home; will anyone who knows anything about him or his death, please write. Mr. and Mrs. Joe B. Hardy, RFD 2, Watkinsville, Ga.

Co. E, 8th Cav. Regt., 1st Cav. Div.—Family of Pvt. Harry J. Hartman, Jr., reported missing Nov. 2, 1950, would like to hear from anyone who knows anything about his disappearance or present whereabouts. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hartman, RFD 1B, 15 River Road, Mays Landing, N. J.

Co. L, 8th Cav. Regt., 1st Cav. Div.—Our son Pfc. Robert W. Springborn, reported missing near Unson Nov. 2, 1950; no other word received. Will sincerely appreciate any information about him. Write Mr. and Mrs. Clyde A. Springborn, 309 Witherell St., St. Clair, Mich.

Co. B, 32nd Inf., 7th Div.—Will anyone who knows anything about our son, Pfc. David L. (Tex) Catlin, reported missing Dec. 2, 1950, at Chosen Reservoir, please write. His name not on POW list and no word received. Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Catlin, Box 454, Lockney, Texas.

Co. D, 9th Inf., 2nd Div.—Will appreciate any information about my brother, Sgt. Robert Brunke, reported missing Sept. 28, 1951, near Kondong. Name not on prisoner list. Mrs. Betty Mielke, 1617 So. State St., St. Joseph, Mich.

Navy Air Service—Lt. Charles Garrison, listed as missing May 18, 1951, near Hyon-ni; bailed out of plane and landed, injured, on hillside; helicopter could not reach him; no other word. Parents will be grateful for any information—surely someone saw him; would also like to hear from men who covered him, and information as to troops in that area at the time. Mr. and Mrs. George L. Garrison, Adrian, Mich.

Co. G, 9th Inf., 2nd Div.—Will appreciate hearing from anyone who served with or knew my late son, Cpl. Conrad F. Formica, Jr., reported killed on Aug. 31, 1951. Conrad F. Formica, CWO, USA, Hdqrs. 1st Engineer Combat Bn., APO 1, c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

Battery B, 57th FA Bn.—Would like to hear from anyone who knows anything about Sgt. 1/c George C. Manning, missing since Nov. 27-30, 1950, near Chosen Reservoir. Any information will be sincerely appreciated. Write his mother, Mrs. W. H. Manning, P. O. Box 771, Lake Wales, Fla.

Co. A, 19th Inf., 24th Div.—Can anyone tell me anything about my son, Pvt. Fred J. Van Why, reported killed in action Feb. 8, 1951; especially anxious to hear from his CO, Capt. William Bailey, (letter returned old address given), or others who were with him in his last battle. Write Mrs. Edith Van Why, Box 646, Austin, Pa.

Hq. Battery, 57th FA Bn.—Will anyone who has information about our son, Pfc. James Earl Beals, reported missing Dec. 6, 1950, or who knows the circumstance of his disappearance, please write. Mr. and Mrs. Earl K. Beals, 224 North 4th, Brainerd, Minn.

Co. C, 17th Inf., 7th Div.—Pfc. Allen C. Williams, missing since Jan. 7, 1951, near Tang Yang; parents will appreciate word from men who knew him, or parents of men in the same company at time of his disappearance. Write C. Peter Slater, Service Officer, Post No. 143, RFD 3, Fairfield, Conn.

Battery A, 503rd FA Bn.—Pvt. Lee A. Dewey, missing in action near Somidong since Dec. 1, 1950. Can anyone tell me anything about him? Any word appreciated. Write his wife, Mrs. Virginia Dewey, 1322 So. Springfield, Chicago, Ill.

Co. L, 19th Inf., 24th Div.—Will comrades and friends who were with my son, Jake F. Weng, middle of January to Feb. 4, 1951, please write. He was with a machine gun squad. Mrs. Edna MacGawn, 8042 Westlawn Ave., Los Angeles 45, Cal.

Co. B, 5th Inf. RCT—Pvt. Anthony Mattucci, missing in action in Punch Bowl area, June 20, 1952. Will service comrades please write his mother; any word will be appreciated. Mrs. Mattucci, 230 East 67th St., New York, N. Y.

7th Regiment, 1st Marine Div.—Pfc. Jimmie L. O'Dell was reported missing Oct. 6. No further word. Will service comrades or anyone who knows about him please write his wife. Mrs. Norma L. O'Dell, 904 Page St., Shenandoah, Iowa.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

SEPTEMBER 30, 1952

ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit ...	\$ 209,608.21
Receivables	364,917.75
Inventories	497,569.78
Invested Funds	459,482.11
Permanent Trusts:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund ...	\$ 255,484.18
Employees' Retirement	
Trust Fund ...	1,263,126.86
Real Estate	968,972.65
Furniture and Fixtures, less	
depreciation	289,975.86
Deferred Charges	143,788.71
	<u>\$4,452,926.11</u>

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities	\$ 426,725.23
Funds restricted as to use	124,466.10
Deferred Income	868,886.94
Permanent Trusts:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust	\$ 255,484.18
Employees' Retirement	
Trust	1,263,126.86
Net Worth:	
Restricted Capital:	
Reserve Fund ..	23,464.13
Restricted Fund ..	17,939.98
Reserve for construction	
Wash. Office ..	63,213.44
Real Estate ...	968,972.65
	<u>1,073,590.20</u>
Unrestricted Capital:	
Excess of Income over Expense	
9 Months	440,646.60
	<u>1,514,236.80</u>
	<u>\$4,452,926.11</u>

OUTFIT REUNIONS

11th Airborne Div. Assn.—Annual reunion, originally planned for Nov. 22, now set for Dec. 6-7; Hotel Astor, New York City. Registration, Sat., Dec. 6; meeting and banquet, Sun., Dec. 7. Former members of outfit write 11th Airborne Div. Assn., P. O. Box 11, New York City.

94th Div. Assn., (WW2)—Reunion, New York City, July 23-26, 1953; New Yorker Hotel. Information and details from Bernard Frank, Chairman, Commonwealth Bldg., Allentown, Pa.

557th Bomb Sqdrn., 387th Bomb Group (M)—Reunion, New York City, Feb. 13-15, 1953; Hotel Governor Clinton. Contact Bob Sarason, Hotel Governor Clinton, 7th Ave. at 31st St., New York 1, N. Y., for complete details.

Persian Gulf Command "Gooks and Gookettes"—Reunion, Tempe, Ariz., May 23-24, 1953. Info from C. T. Perkins, President, Tempe, Ariz.

Panama City Beach Patrol—Reunion, Panama City, Fla., June 5-7, 1953; or New Orleans, same date. Write William J. McKnight, Brookville, Pa.

Battery B, 134th FA—37th annual reunions, east and west, at Akron, Ohio, and Los Angeles, Cal., June 20, 1953. Info from L. P. Isenman, 306 Crosby St., Akron, Ohio.

89th CML Mortar Battalion—7th annual reunion, Indianapolis, Ind., June 26-27, 1953; Hotel Severin. Contact Willis D. Barrett, 1751 East Run Parkway, Indianapolis, Ind.

Naval Flotilla, Base 6, USS Dixie, Newport, R. I., T. S., (WW1)—Reunion and banquet, Fort Wayne, Indiana, July 4, 1953. Write R. O. Levell, Chairman, Box 163, New Castle, Ind.

187th Airborne Regt. Combat Team Assn.—1st annual convention, San Francisco, Cal., July 3-5, 1953. (In service in Korea.) All members write Paul C. Deramo, Secy., 359 West 9th St., Pittsburgh, Cal.

912th Ordnance HM Co.—2nd annual reunion, San Francisco or Oakland, Cal., weekend of July 11, 1953. Contact Alfred J. Musante, 3020 Colby St., Berkeley 5, Cal.

Brig. General Gignilliat Dead

Brigadier General Leigh R. Gignilliat, 77, Department Commander of the Indiana Legion in 1920-21, died at Hines VA Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, on October 30 after a long illness. He served as superintendent of Culver (Indiana) Military Academy from 1910 until his retirement in 1939. During the second World War he was recalled as consultant to the Secretary of War.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Argus Unit No. 20, (WW2)—Will anyone who landed on Pellieu Island and was in chow line Dec. 10, 1944, please write; I remember a Medic, Lt. (jg) Withers or Winters. Need evidence of my collapse; also evidence of collapse at Base 8 Naval Hospital, Pearl Harbor, later date. Sam R. Britton, 318 So. Jackson St., Altus, Okla.

Co. C, 130th Machine Gun Bn., (WW1)—Will anyone who served with this outfit in Argonne Forest please contact me; gassed and sent to hospital; need statements. Earl C. Tubbs, Osage, Iowa.

1560th Signal Co., Camp Atterbury, Ind.—Need to locate Col. Fish, Wakeman Gen. Hosp. in 1943, or others who may remember Major Taylor C. Smith, Post signal officer in 1943. Need help to establish pension claim. Write Mrs. Wilma Smith, 37 E. Court St., Franklin, Ind.

Joe Jwienicko, Deceased, WW1 veteran—Legion Post trying to locate next of kin; listed occupation as seaman; only known mail address 3490 Stewart St., McKeesport, Pa. Write Donald R. Rowe, Commander, Building and Construction Trades Post No. 54, The American Legion, 6515 Potomac Drive, Washington 16, D. C.

Battery B, 46th FA, Camp Kearny, Cal., (WW1)—Very urgent that I locate someone who knew me in service, and who knows about accident when a wild horse pulled an iron gate down on me; had long hospitalization. Particularly need to hear from Sgt. Pigot, New Orleans, La.; Pvt. Burks, Bakersfield, Cal.; Sgt. Lewis, Cal., and others. Write Willie S. Taylor, RFD 3, Box 90, Overton, Texas.

557th Medical Det., 557th AAA Auto Weapons Bn., Camp Davis, N. C.—Need to locate Sgt. Matthew Laskowski, formerly Brooklyn, N. Y. Claim pending. W. F. Barker, St. Charles, Virginia.

Co. C, 147th Bn., 90th Regt., Camp Hood, Texas—Will anyone who remembers incident on Sept. 29, 1945, when a box of shells exploded in a fire, injuring me and some others, please write. Claim pending. Bennie Romero, Taos Pueblo, Taos, N. Mex.

USS Yorktown—Will be grateful for any word from shipmates who knew Jack H. Phillips, S 2/c, during June, 1942; still reported missing; death not confirmed; need information. Write James B. Phillips, Box 119, Ware Shoals, S. C.

Co. F, 1306 Engineer Regt., GS, (WW2)—Will Sgt. Papure (or Pepure); Sgt. Salt; Pfc. Robert Faure; Sgt. Ouelette; Sgt. Van Gorkam, or others who knew Joseph (Joe) A. Wallace, please write. Statements needed. Mrs. Joseph A. Wallace, Grasmere, N. H.

Co. F, 52nd Pioneers, (WW1)—Urgently need to locate men who were with Howard J. Durkee at Les Islettes Fountain and Chenay, France, in January and February, 1919. Claim pending. Write Mrs. Irene A. Durkee, 35 Wright St., Hudson Falls, N. Y.

51st Fighter Control Squad, Burma, 1944-45—Need to contact men who served with Communications Section; particularly Lt. Lawrence Moon, T/Sgt. John Dzielak, and Lewis S. Acker. Claim pending. Write Harold C. Pew, c/o Wirig's Jewelry, North Platte, Nebraska.

7th Training Co., CAC, Fort Monroe, Va.—Will anyone who knows present addresses of Capt. F. P. Hardaway, 2nd Lt. W. D. Daboney, Sgt. Hardy, and Privts. J. B. Boyle, Duncan, Holt, and Otey A. Scott, please write. Need statements. Early A. Sharpe, 633 Chalmers St., San Antonio, Texas.

Convalescent Hospital, Camp Edwards, Mass.—Will anyone who remembers me being treated for throat in April, 1945, please write. Need statements. Ralph W. Johnson, 34 Maple St., Lowell, Mass.

U. S. Navy—Will shipmates who remember PhM 3/c Andrew Balogh in service 1923-27, NRS, Chicago; Rec. Sta. and Naval Home, Philadelphia; USS Florida; USS Mercy; USS Richmond, and Nav. Hosp., League Island, please write. Urgent; needs help to establish record. Especially need to hear from Tommy Burns, and men of Norwalk, Conn. Write John Balogh, 58 East 190th St., Bronx 68, New York City.

168th Depot Sq., Camp Dodge, Iowa, 1918—Urgently need to locate 1st Lt. Alfred E. Baker, Company Commander. Claim pending. Write Charles D. Crawford, 111 So. Edith, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Camp Barkley, Abilene, Texas—Will anyone who remembers me and my leg troubles while in basic training, 1943, please write; particularly Lt. Spiegel who helped me when I gave out on long march. Claim pending. Write Samuel S. H. Rhodes, Veterans Hospital, Ward 5B, Bldg. 1, Lebanon, Pa.

49th Station Hospital, England, 1944-45—Need to hear from Capt. Stark, CO, and Sgt. Spiegel; will anyone who knows their present addresses please write. Need help on claim. Robert Calhoun, Box 52, Hope Mills, N. C.

Hq. Bn., 3rd Signal Co., 3rd Marine Div.—Will anyone who remembers me when I injured my back in the galley at camp in Auckland, New Zealand, March-July, 1943. Especially need to hear from corpsman who treated me and Mess Sgt. J. B. Goodman and H. A. Hickman. Claim pending. F. W. Christopher, Lakota, N. Dak.

Contributions and Bequests to Americanism Endowment Fund Are Investments in Future

In order to provide funds for an expanded Americanism program in all its phases, a National Americanism Endowment Fund was created by action of the National Convention at Omaha, Nebraska, in 1943. The special purpose of the fund, projected at \$20,000,000, was (and is) to guarantee to the National Americanism Commission of The American Legion a stabilized income to furnish the sinews in long range planning for programs and educational campaigns.

A vigorous campaign for contributions to this war chest was undertaken and carried on by a Committee under the direction of Past National Commander Alvin Owsley as Chairman, and a considerable headway was made. The Committee (now called Trustees for the National Americanism Endowment Fund) operated under the restrictions placed upon them in the resolution creating the fund.

The resolution provided that "contributions from individuals or groups in the respective localities be limited in amounts in order that no individual or group contributing funds may exercise undue influence over the program." Though not actively pressed in recent years, the object and purposes of the fund have not been changed. It is still maintained under the direction and control of a strong body of Legion stalwarts, and is open to the receipt of contributions and bequests for the specific needs of The American Legion's broad youth training and Americanism program.

Over the years—in fact ever since The American Legion was organized—interested Legionnaires and others have made provision in their wills for bequests to various activities of The

BERT PRESSON, ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT ADJT., DEAD

Bert Presson, Department Adjutant of the Arkansas Legion since 1936, died on Monday morning, November 3, in a hospital at Memphis, Tennessee. His final illness was of short duration; he attended and was active in the meeting of Department Commanders and Adjutants at the National Headquarters the first week in October.

American Legion, and particularly to its Endowment Funds, so that the work in their particular interest could be carried on in the future. At a recent meeting of the National Executive Committee in a discussion of The National Americanism Endowment Fund, National Executive Committeeman Vincent F. Kelley, Indiana, called attention to this fact and expressed the belief that many of our benefactors and even Legionnaires are not aware of the existence of the authorized Americanism Endowment.

Form of Bequest

For the guidance of any person who may wish to provide for a contribution to Americanism in his or her will, the following form is suggested:

"I give and bequeath to The American Legion, a corporation organized and existing by virtue of an Act of Congress, the sum of \$..... to be applied to the use and purposes of the National Americanism Endowment Trust Fund."

KNOW YOUR NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Here's how you can do it with ease and convenience. In ten minutes' reading time, the Legislative Bulletin will bring you a bi-weekly inside story on the introduction, analysis, and status of legislation sponsored or opposed by The American Legion.

This authentic service can be had for only \$3 per complete Session of Congress. The next Session starts on January 3rd. Every Post should be a subscriber. Use the coupon below, today!

National Legislative Commission
The American Legion
1608 K Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Date.....

Attached find check (money order) for three dollars (\$3.00) for which enter subscription to the Legislative Bulletin of The American Legion for the entire 1st Session of the 83rd Congress which convenes January 3, 1953. Send same to:

Name.....
(please type or print)

Address.....
(please type or print)

Subscriber is member of: ☐ Legion; ☐ Auxiliary

The National Americanism Endowment Fund is under the direction of a Board of Trustees composed of Past National Commander Franklin D'Olier, Special Representative of the National Commander, and with the following members: Jacob Ark, Rochester, New York; Charles R. Mabey, Salt Lake City, Utah; Wilmer L. O'Flaherty, Richmond, Virginia; Carroll H. Lockhart, Watertown, South Dakota; Francis E. Phelan, Winnetka, Illinois; Henry E. Seibenmark, South Bend, Indiana; Harry Moses, Washington, D. C., (W. Va.); Thurman Chatham, Elkin, North Carolina; E. A. Chester, New York City; Jeremiah F. Cross, New York City; Past National Commander Louis Johnson, Clarksburg, West Virginia; Judge Frank J. Merrick, Cleveland, Ohio; Scott Chandler, Decatur, Georgia; Robert Wood Johnson, New Brunswick, New Jersey; Richard Nixon, Washington, D. C., (California); J. M. Willson, Sr., Floydada, Texas; Roy W. Moore, New York City; Clifford C. Sommer, Minneapolis, Minnesota; James C. Grant, Seattle, Washington, and Maxwell W. Wells, Orlando, Florida.

POSTS URGED TO SHARE IN "FREEDOM WEEK" RALLIES

Active participation by all Posts and Auxiliary units in observance of "Freedom Week," December 7-15, is urged by the National Americanism Division of The American Legion.

"Freedom Week," starting on the 11th anniversary of Pearl Harbor Day and extending through the 161st anniversary of the adoption of the first ten Amendments to the Constitution of the United States—the Bill of Rights—is sponsored by the All-American Conference to Combat Communism, of which The American Legion is one of 61 national organizations combining their efforts in promoting Americanism.

"The Freedom Speaker," a kit of mimeographed speech material and background information, may be obtained by writing the All-American Conference to Combat Communism, 1011-20th Street, N.W., Washington 11, D.C.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

(Continued from page 32)

Naval Affairs Committee — Arthur F. Duffy, Queens Village, New York, chairman; Frederick P. O'Connell, Kennebunkport, Maine; Patrick Mangan, Brattleboro, Vermont; and Forrest Ladd, Memphis, Tennessee, vice chairmen.

Law and Order Committee — William S. Todd, Kingsport, Tennessee, chairman; Homer W. McDaniel, Dunkirk, Indiana, and Harry Penzin, Chicago, Illinois, vice chairmen.

National Security Training Committee — Granville S. Ridley, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, chairman; Preston Moore, Stillwater, Oklahoma; Edward R. Bentley, Lakeland, Florida; L. Burr Belden, San Bernardino, California; Donald W. McGowan, Newark, New Jersey; Edward Riedel, Austin, Texas; E. Ralph James, Hampton, Virginia; Leal Reese, Taylorville, Illinois; and Ora R. Hall, Jr., Santa Fe, New Mexico, vice chairmen.

EX-POW CHECKS BEING SENT OUT:

War Claims Commission in early October sent out first batch of checks to military prisoners of war, WW2, who are entitled to \$1.50 a day compensation for time in enemy camp under forced labor or inhuman treatment. . . . More than 70,000 claims have been filed, and will be processed in order of receipt. . . . Estimated that 132,000 former POWs who received checks under the former \$1 a day sub-normal subsistence Act will file claims and that most will qualify for payment. . . . Average check runs to about \$530. . . . Pacific prisoner checks run higher than average ETO. . . . In that area conditions in camps were worse and imprisonment was longer.

War Claims Commission says the reports of treatment vary on claims filed by prisoners in same camp. . . . That makes study of official reports necessary. . . . In confinement in the same period in the same camp some will say they were reasonably well treated; another group report abominable treatment; still others, no complaint on treatment. . . . Others, who do not understand that this \$1.50 a day is in addition to the \$1 subsistence pay, tell the Commission, "I've already collected." . . . Short of personnel, the War Claims Commission expects however to complete the job in record time. . . . Much of the spade work in proving eligibility was done in processing the former claims.

All payments made under the \$1.50 POW forced labor and inhuman treatment Act will come from liquidated enemy assets held by the Alien Property Custodian. . . . No part, even administrative costs, comes from the U. S. Treasury.

* * * *

ARMY-AIR FORCE COMBAT PAY REGULATIONS:

Department of Army and Department of Air Force form for filing Claim for Combat Duty Pay (DD Form 667) by eligible Army and Air Force Korean vets provide that those retired or separated from service will send their claims to the Adjutant General of the Army or Air Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C. . . . The proper office will make note of its findings on the form and forward, with related documents, to the Military Pay Division, Finance Center, U. S. Army, Indianapolis 49, Indiana, or the Air Force Finance Center, Denver 5, Colorado, for processing and payment. . . . Claim forms are available through local veteran service agencies.

Marine Corps veterans who had combat duty send their applications to Commandant of the Marine Corps, (CCD), Washington 25, D. C. . . . But for the Navy the applications go to Field Branch, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Central Accounts Division, U. S. Navy, Cleveland 14, Ohio. . . . And for the Coast Guard to Commandant, (FA-1) U. S. Coast Guard, 1300 E. Washington Street NW, Washington 25, D. C. . . . The same form (DD 667) is used

by all claimants, eligible veterans and next of kin or legal representative of deceased or incompetent eligible veterans.

* * * *

UNEMPLOYMENT CHECKS FOR KOREA VETS:

Korean vets became eligible for unemployment compensation in mid-October, under provisions of the Korean GI Bill. . . . Payments are made by State agencies; then reimbursed by the Federal Government. . . . Eligible unemployed veterans may collect \$25 a week for 26 weeks. . . . Service in Armed Forces must have been after June 27, 1950; must have had at least 90 days of continuous service unless sooner discharged for a service-connected disability; hold an honorable discharge, and must not be collecting muster-out pay the same week he collects the unemployment compensation. . . . Further, in order to get a check the vet must be "able to work and not refuse any suitable job." . . . Unemployed vets are advised to see their Post Service Officers for information as to location of the proper agency in their area.

* * * *

VA NEEDS CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS:

Veterans Administration has sent out a call for construction engineers. . . . Competent engineers are needed badly not alone for construction of new hospitals but for the modernization of already existing hospital units. . . . This program is being put under way. . . . Any VA facility will have the information required for interested applicants.

* * * *

PRESUMPTIVE PERIOD FOR WW2 VETS:

Under Public Law 239 a two-year presumptive service-connection for hospitalization purposes for WW2 vets is authorized. . . . VA now estimates that 37 percent of the psychotics applying for hospitalization are eligible under this provision. . . . It is estimated that there are slightly less than 3,000 cases, of which 1,100 cases have been hospitalized. . . . Other eligible veterans under Public Law 239 are being hospitalized as fast as the Claims Service is able to adjudicate the claims. . . . VA has allocated sufficient funds to contract for beds in non-VA to care for those adjudicated eligible.

* * * *

LAST CALL FOR OREGON STATE BONUS:

Oregon WW2 vets who do not apply for their State bonus before midnight of December 1 (postmarked) will lose all chance of collecting. . . . The deadline of December 1 is inflexible—set by the amendment to the Constitution authorizing the bonus, and cannot be extended by the Legislature. . . . Some 20,000 eligible veterans have not filed. . . . Oregon pays \$10 for home service and \$15 for foreign service or sea duty between September 16, 1940, and June 30, 1946, up to a maximum of \$600. . . . Vets must have been bona fide resident of Oregon for 1 year prior to enter-

ing service, have served at least 90 days, and have been honorably discharged. . . . If rated 50 percent or more disabled by VA, vet will draw the full \$600. . . . Survivors of deceased veterans entitled, in order, are unmarried widow, child or children, parent or parents. . . . Administering agency is Department of Veteran Affairs, Library Building, Salem, Oregon.

* * * *

WEST VIRGINIA BONUS DEADLINE, DEC. 31:

West Virginia veterans of WW1 and WW2 are also getting the last call to apply for the State bonus. . . . Deadline is December 31, 1952. . . . T. H. (Pat) McGovran, Director of "Operation Bonus," reports that in the first nine months (checks started in January, 1952) 222,126 claims had been processed and paid; 4,572 claims had been denied. . . . Total payments \$61,788,485. . . . Claims denied were for failure to prove service or establish residence requirements.

Only State to pay WW1 and WW2 bonus simultaneously, the rate fixed is \$10 for home and \$15 for overseas per month, up to a maximum of \$400. . . . Vets must have had at least 90 days active service between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, for WW1, and December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945, for WW2. . . . Vets are eligible to receive checks regardless of residence (Director McGovran reports payments to Mountain State vets now living in all 48 States, District of Columbia and 29 foreign countries). . . . But law prohibits payment to survivors who live outside the State at time of filing application. . . . Last call—December 31 is the deadline.

* * * *

OTHER STATE BONUS DEADLINES:

Just by way of reminder to WW2 vets who have not collected their State bonus, or who may not know of their eligibility, the following States are still receiving applications: Michigan, deadline June 1, 1953, applications from the Adjutant General, Bonus Section, Lansing 1, Michigan. . . . North Dakota, February 17, 1954; applications from Adjutant General, Bismarck, North Dakota. . . . Washington, March 31, 1953; applications from State Auditor, Division of Veterans Compensation, Olympia, Washington.

* * * *

GI HOUSING LOANS RUNNING HIGH:

More than 28,000 veterans received GI 4 percent home loans from private lenders during the month of September. . . . VA reports that despite a general tightening up of mortgage market, an average of 25,000 vets a month obtained GI loans during the first 6 months of 1952. . . . Although the total of applications is substantial, the loan market is out of balance geographically. . . . Some areas have an adequate supply of 4 percent GI loan money while others have little or none at all. . . . Veterans with service since June 27, 1950, the beginning of the Korean campaign, are eligible for VA guaranteed loans on the same basis as WW2 vets under the Korean GI Bill.

* * * *

ASKS CEILING ON FEDERAL TAXING:

Legion National Executive Committee at its November meeting gave approval to a resolution calling for an amendment to the Federal Constitution to limit the power of Congress to levy and collect taxes. . . . No top limit was named in the resolution, but it pointed out the evils of the present system of taxation which cannot be corrected without Constitutional limitation. . . . Congress was urged to submit to the States such an amendment, which has already

been approved in principle by 28 States. . . . The movement is not new—it dates from the middle 1930s when the Federal take in the income tax bracket (individual and corporate) began to soar. . . . Congress took no heed of demands for submission of a proposed limiting amendment, and interested groups took the second route—by asking the State Legislatures to petition Congress for the submission of an amendment to the Constitution. . . . Two-thirds of the States (32) can force the submission, but if submitted, three-fourths of the States (36) are required for ratification. . . . The 28 States which have passed the resolutions calling for a tax ceiling (with some variation in language) are: Wyoming, Rhode Island, Mississippi, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Arkansas, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Hampshire, Texas, Illinois, Wisconsin, Alabama, Kentucky, New Jersey, Nebraska, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Kansas, Florida, Utah, Georgia and Virginia.

* * * *

VA REGULATIONS GOVERNING DEPENDENCY:

Conditions which determine dependency under VA regulations provide that dependency will be held to exist if either parent of the veteran does not have an income sufficient to provide reasonable maintenance. . . . This also applies to members of his family under legal age and to adult members suffering from mental or physical incapacity. . . . "Reasonable maintenance" is defined as not only covering the bare necessities of food, housing, clothing, etc., but to other items necessary to provide for comfortable living. . . . In determining income, VA will consider net income from property owned, earnings of all members of the family, contributions to family support, plus social security benefits, old age assistance and family allowances. . . . Income limitation fixed by VA is more than \$105 per month for parents not living together, or \$175 for parents living together, plus \$45 per month for each additional member of family considered dependent.

* * * *

NO SHORT TIME SOLDIERS TO GO OVERSEAS:

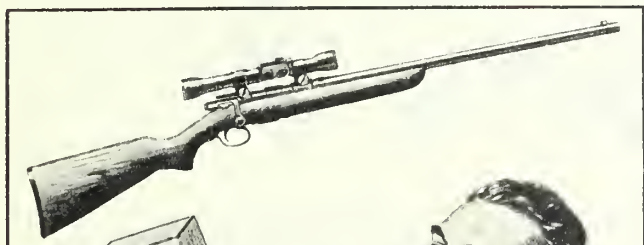
Secretary of the Army has announced that personnel assigned to overseas commands after February 1 must have at least 9 months of service remaining in their active service tours. . . . Present policy on overseas assignment requires a minimum of 6 months. . . . Exceptions will be made for officers and enlisted men approaching retirement. . . . Officers and enlisted men having less than 12 months to serve before reaching retirement age or eligibility will not be assigned overseas.

* * * *

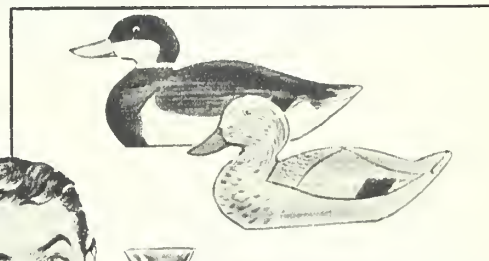
MARINES REDUCE COLLEGE REQUIREMENTS:

Marine Corps has made hundreds of enlisted men eligible for Reserve commissions by establishing a two-year college equivalency test requirement. . . . Traditionally the bulk of Marine combat leaders have come from the ranks. . . . Approximately 85 percent of present Marine Corps officers have a background of enlisted service. . . . The two-year college equivalency is a reduction from a four-year level and is designed to qualify combat veterans who have proved their leadership abilities. . . . Any Marine on active duty who has finished his basic training and any Marine on inactive duty is eligible if he is between 20 and 27 years. . . . Marines who have been ruled out under the four-year requirement will be called up for officer-candidate screening without necessity of renewing their applications. . . . Program will continue until June 30, 1953.

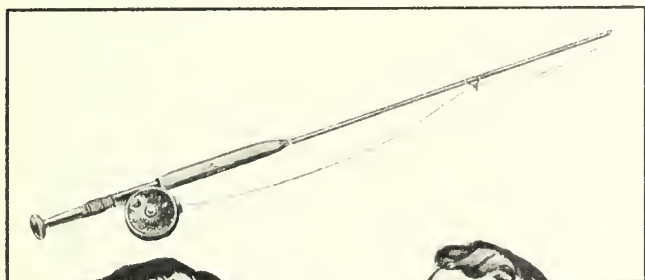
Hunting or fishing for compliments? Give CALVERT!



Give him a gun, if he hasn't one,
With a telescopic sight . . .
But give him a bottle of Calvert, too,
For finer drinks at night!



New duck decoys are great for "boys"
Who hide out in the blind . . .
And if they go for a drink or so,
Give them the Calvert kind!



A fine gift reel has real appeal
For any man who fishes . . .
But Calvert's grand on sea or land,
And fulfills most men's wishes!

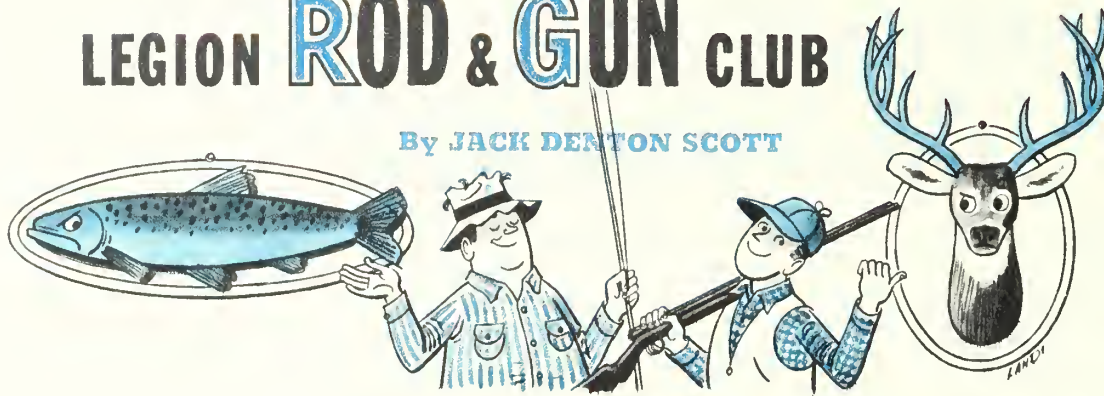


This year do your gift shopping easy . . . give
smoother, mellower Calvert. There is no more
welcome gift—no finer way to welcome friends.

Give and serve Calvert

LEGION ROD & GUN CLUB

By JACK DENTON SCOTT



IF YOU HAVE AN INTERESTING IDEA OR SUGGESTION OUR OUTDOORS EDITOR CAN USE ON THIS PAGE, HE'LL PAY OFF WITH HUNTING AND FISHING ACCESSORIES

We're going to strike out with a weird note this month. Something for you to think about until spring. Hearing about the annual spring Rattlesnake Roundup in Oklahoma, we sent out a query. R. B. Potter of the Waynoka Saddle Club of Waynoka, Oklahoma, fills in:

"The Saddle Club sponsors the hunt with the aid of almost everyone in the city and country. The hunting grounds are mapped out with all ranches and farms put on the map so that there is no question where to hunt. The hunt covers thousands of acres of ranchland where there is no shortage of snakes. The snakes come out in the spring from the rocks where they have wintered. The idea is to get them before they leave the rocks and get in the grass in the valleys. The hunt is the first Sunday after Easter each year.

"The hunters hunt them as they please, but they (the snakes) must be alive as no dead snakes are wanted.

"Some hunters pick them barehanded, others use forked sticks, snares and so forth. No horses are used outside of those used by club members to keep track of hunters since this country we hunt over is dangerous for them as well as for the hunters.

"We set up 'headquarters' uptown. When about 20 to 50 cars are ready we lead them over a marked road to 'hunt' headquarters out in the hills.

"There they are turned over to guides who lead 30 to 50 hunters after the rattlesnakes. We try to have all hunters close to aid just in case they don't see the snake first. At hunt headquarters out in the hills we have a speaker system set up, stands where pop, coffee, and sandwiches may be had.



"At 4:30 we start buying snakes 'uptown.' We paid 50 cents a pound last year and bought over a ton of rattlesnakes. A lot of hunters sell them to other buyers too. The idea is to clean out the rattlesnakes. We have one of the sporting deals that can't be beat for thrills. It is dangerous, sure, but that makes it fun.

"People come year after year from Minnesota, Illinois, Florida, New York, and

elsewhere to the hunt, and have a fine time.

"We sure would like to have you with us this coming spring."

There's one for you guys who have been seeking a new sport. I don't think we can make it this spring.

Frank Jones, Milan, Tennessee seems to like our page. He believes the following belongs:

"Save your empty shotgun shells when hunting in cold weather. The paper case is soaked in oil. Slit the shell a couple of times, light it, it will burn long enough to warm stiff fingers, and start fires when fuel is damp.



"Patience is the best insurance for a clean kill. Wait until the game is within range, and, above all, be absolutely sure it's game before you shoot.

"Never put a shotgun in storage for any considerable length of time without releasing the trigger spring tension. Prolonged tension on any gun spring will weaken it and impair its resilience.

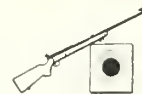
"Burn the ends of your rawhide boot laces with a match. The hardened ends will help you thread through eyelets easier.

"A good way to be sure of having a pair of warm, dry socks to wear in the morning is to put them inside your undershirt before retiring at night.

"Ducks are like airplanes. They usually come in to the decoys with their noses in the wind. Always keep the wind at your back, decoys in front, the birds are more apt to come toward you where you can get a clean shot, not surprise you from behind."

The National Red Setter Field Trial Club has been holding field trials across the nation to put the Irish setter back in the field where they claim he rightly belongs. The beauty of this famous dog has made him extremely popular as a bench dog but many of his sportsmen friends want him back in the field where he once held his own against all comers. If you fancy the Irish setter as a field dog, write R. C. Baynard, Secretary and Treasurer,

The National Red Setter Field Trial Club, 544 North Bradford Street, Dover, Delaware. Dues \$5.00 a year.



Want to buy a hand-engraved Smith & Wesson revolver for, say, \$1,200? Or maybe a big-game rifle built on an imported action with silver inlay and a stock made of rare wood cut to your personal dimensions, for \$500 or more? Or an imported shotgun with similar costly embellishments? If your needs, and means, run to such shooting luxuries, there's a new gun salon in New York City that's all set to accommodate you. Called the Rex Firearm Co., 743 Fifth Avenue (near Tiffany's, Bergdorf-Goodman's and similar establishments) it will cater only to upper-crust sportsmen. If you're looking for a twenty-dollar .22 or a single shot scattergun, friend, this is not for you.

Got an old 77 mm Jap rifle? L. H. Foster, Jr., Ukiah, California has one. Here's what he did with it:

"Many ex G.I.'s have Jap 77 mm rifles they brought home from the Pacific Theatre of Operations. Here is how to make a rugged sporting rifle of one in less than an hour and a half's work and using only a screw driver, hack saw, sand paper and elbow grease for tools, a 15¢ can of varnish and a 15¢ can of oil stain for material.

"1. Make a mark with the saw on the stock, 2 1/2 inches in front of the front swivel band.

"2. Remove rifle from stock and saw off stock at above point. Throw away top piece of wood and bayonet holding forearm tip. Put front swivel band back on stock and saw off even with stock.

"3. Use sand paper vigorously to remove old finish and round off saw cut.

"4. Rub on walnut stain with cloth, make grain pattern if desired by wavy motion. Let dry.

"5. Varnish, dry, reassemble and crack down on a target. Mine is kinda purty!"

If you have problems or questions connected with the outdoors: hunting, fishing, dogs, etc., don't hesitate to send them on to The Outdoor Editor, American Legion Magazine, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N. Y. We will do our best to help. Please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply.

Let's Train Them To Live

(Continued from page 15)

arduous, and the guard details and kitchen police as inevitable as in any other basic training unit. However, the trainees were treated exactly as if they were *civilians* engaged in a six months' course of basic military training in preparation for entering the Organized Reserves and National Guard.

Actually the trainees were 17- and 18-year-old youths who had just entered the Regular Army. None had had more than a week or two of previous training. They were neither "hand-picked" nor had they volunteered for the experiment. Yet the 660 trainees that we began with in January 1947 were, as nearly as could be practicably obtained, a typical group of young Americans, selected from Replacement Training Centers after a study of their personnel records. Their over-all intelligence ratings were slightly higher than the national average; but their Army General Classification Tests scores ran from high to low. Although none was illiterate, forty of the trainees during the first six-month cycle of the experiment had scores below the Army's customary minimum score of that time. All in all, they were a truly representative group.

At the beginning, our chief problem involved selecting the right kind of officers and enlisted men to take charge of the training companies, and orienting them properly. Some of the drill sergeants, for instance, were a little piqued when they learned that they were forbidden to use profanity to punctuate their orders on the drill field.

Here is the essence of the instruction we gave our training personnel—and we insisted that they follow it. We told them:

"First: This is UMT, and you are dealing with 18-year-old boys. If you are to be successful you must have faith in what you are doing. You must believe that the average 18-year-old American boy is essentially good; that he wants to do a good job; that he wants to be well thought of by his associates and by his superiors; that he is at least a little bit ambitious and wants to get ahead; and that if he gets the proper guidance and the proper leadership he will do his best to be a success in the unit. This belief must determine your attitude and your manner in handling trainees.

"Second: If a trainee does something wrong, tell him how to do it right instead of 'cussing him out' for doing it wrong. That advice seems too obvious to need saying, but to heed it some people will have to reverse their attitudes completely.

"You must make corrections not only during military training but also in all your relations with trainees. The

sergeant must, without hesitation, tell a trainee anything that he should know but doesn't; tell him, if necessary, to wash his hands and face in the morning; tell him not to comb his hair in the snack bar or to clean his fingernails at the table; teach him some elementary table manners; tell him how to behave on the bus, in the theater, or in town.

"Much of the bad behavior of teenage boys in public is the result of ignorance; you must teach them the right way to behave. You must correct every fault when you see it—but you do not have to be unpleasant in doing it.

"Third: You must be impressed with the fact that you are an instructor, and the proper relationship between you and the trainee is the *instructor-student* relationship. You must conduct yourself with dignity, and maintain your self-respect.

"In the instructor-student relationship there is no place for swearing or any kind of bad language. Instructors do not swear at students, although for some strange reason it is supposed that sergeants swear at recruits. The total elimination of swearing is probably impossible, but the prohibition of it in instructor-student contacts must be enforced. One of our aims is to develop in the trainee a sense of self-respect and personal pride. Swearing, or unduly harsh language by the instructor, will make this aim impossible to achieve. Furthermore, swearing lowers the prestige of the instructor and it does *not* lend emphasis to instruction.

"Never fail to suppress vile and

obscene language. We will support the 90 percent who want to maintain high moral standards, or improve their present standards, against the 10 percent who would otherwise lower the level of the entire group.

"You must remember that trainees are just average boys; a lot of them haven't had many opportunities. Sometimes they are recalcitrant and rebellious, but most of them will respond to proper handling. Many of these boys need a stronger hand on the reins than their parents have been able to supply. It is up to us to supply it. Some of them, of course, are bad and must be treated accordingly. But remember that preventive discipline is the best discipline. It is better to prevent misdemeanors than to punish them. Your constant objective must be to save every boy, no matter how bad he appears to be. One of the hardest lessons you have to learn is this: Do not let the bad actions of the few embitter you against the rest, or undermine your belief that the average boy is sound at heart.

"*Discipline* is an unpleasant word to the average person because it suggests punishment, the iron shackles of regimentation. Such an idea, of course, is wrong. Discipline means obedience—willing, cooperative obedience to lawful authority. In this unit we will prove that we can teach discipline without the evils connoted by the word 'regimentation.' We will prove that we can produce well-trained and alert soldiers without suppressing their individuality, weakening their self-respect, or hindering their personality development. Quite



"NOW I remember!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

the contrary: We will give them confidence, increase their self-respect, and make them better citizens while making them good soldiers. The proof will lie in the trainees themselves.

"Our disciplinary record must compare favorably with that of any other unit. More than that, we must be able to claim that the language in our barracks, the behavior in our mess halls, and our low venereal disease rate will compare favorably with that of any college freshman class. In short, we must develop *self-discipline*. This is the real test of discipline."

Some of our training company cadremen accepted these principles with reluctance, but almost without exception they guided themselves by them. Not long after the trainees arrived at the Experimental Unit their amazement at the kind of treatment they were getting was obvious. They had come with preconceived ideas about sergeants. When they were treated with firmness, but also with an unmistakable respect for their individuality, they immediately placed their sergeant on a pedestal. They looked up to him, listened to him, asked him questions; they were more alert and enthusiastic. This attitude affected the sergeant. Never had he seen soldiers so interested. He had to be more alert to keep ahead of them; he had to work harder in preparation for his classes.

So that our cadremen would not have to "bawl out" trainees for minor infractions of rules, we initiated the demerit system. If a cadremen found a trainee dressed in a slovenly manner, for instance, or heard him using obscene language, he would quietly notify the trainee that he was being "gigged." He would then prepare an "offense slip" to be given to the company commander. If the trainee wished, he could protest the "gig" by explaining the matter to the company commander. Extra hours of duty were required to be served on week ends at the rate of one hour per demerit in excess of the weekly allowance of five.

For the first three months the platoon sergeants were the only cadremen who attended social functions with the trainees. They attended not as participants, but as advisors to the trainees. Had the trainees mixed freely with all cadremen, our greatest advantage — the advantage of a minimum age spread — would have been lost. The influence of large numbers of older men would have extinguished the atmosphere of youth and the comradeship arising from the trainees' common interests. A Service Club schedule was set up so that social activities there on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays were limited to trainees and their platoon sergeants.

The UMT shoulder and cap patch, worn only by trainees, made it easy to differentiate between cadre and trainees in the Service Club and elsewhere.

The distinctive UMT insignia also helped civilians in nearby towns to recognize trainees. Incidentally, several groups of civilians took a parental interest in our young trainees and gave us wonderful support in entertaining and controlling them while they were on pass. A Civilian Advisory Committee made up of representative citizens of Louisville and Elizabethtown was appointed by Governor Willis of Ken-



"Boys and girls of our city! You see sitting here a man who, for the past six years, has led me to believe that his name is Santa Claus . . ."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

tucky and Mayor Taylor of Louisville. On its subcommittees were specialists who studied all aspects of our program, except technical military instruction. There were subcommittees on health, religion, education, physical training, self-government, and entertainment, plus a parents' subcommittee interested in the general well-being of the trainees.

Trainees were restricted to the post for the first four of their 24 weeks of training. This gave them time to get their hair cut, have uniforms fitted, and learn enough about the standards and ideals of the unit to worthily represent it in public. It also gave us the chance to interest them in unit activities, which we purposely intensified on week ends and holidays.

During his first four weeks in the unit, every trainee was required to attend either a Chapel service or a lecture of a non-religious nature — such as one on ethics or conduct — on Sundays or at whatever time worship was conducted by various religious sects. Only one of

the 660 trainees preferred to attend the non-religious lecture. After the first Sunday, however, he decided to attend one of the Chapel services, and tried all of them in subsequent weeks.

An opinion survey conducted during the third week by representatives of the War Department's Troop Attitude Research Branch indicated that 69 percent of the trainees thought the policy regarding church attendance was a "very good idea" and 17 percent thought it a "fairly good idea." Only 10 percent thought it a "very poor idea" and 4 percent considered it a "fairly poor idea."

We tried to keep the trainees busy from Recall to Tattoo, and on weekends tried to offer them activities with stronger appeal than those offered in nearby towns. We encouraged them to take active part in hobbies, studies, sports, music groups and other pursuits to help them learn to entertain and improve themselves during "idle hours." But most of the men enjoyed attending an occasional movie on the post and all of them gathered frequently at the PX soda fountain, where a "corner drug-store" atmosphere prevailed. No beer was sold there. Most teen-agers don't care for beer anyway; just being eighteen is stimulant enough.

When trainees went into town on a weekend pass they were required to register at the USO Club and spend the night there unless they had bona fide invitations from approved homes. Every bartender and package store clerk in neighboring towns knew the wearers of the UMT patch were minors and could not be sold intoxicants of any kind, not even beer, under penalty of the law.

We considered the moral and spiritual development of the trainees a vital part of their training, and just as important as physical and military training. We went on the theory that a man's character has a third side, a moral side, which governs his personal standards of behavior and his attitude toward his associates, his superiors, and his country.

We made it the job of our chaplains to instill in every trainee high standards of morality, and we gave them the support they needed to accomplish their mission. Chaplains were regular members of the training staff and conducted a conference for each company once a week during duty hours on the subject of "Citizenship and Morality." What they taught was non-sectarian and based on the moral law. The central theme of their lectures defined the responsibilities of the citizen *to* and *for* his government.

The chaplains also had primary responsibility for the social hygiene program. Certainly the problem of combating venereal disease is basically one of personal morality, and, therefore, the emphasis throughout the instruction was on continence and morals.

Probably the most important single factor in the chaplain's program was the private interview he had with each trainee during the processing week. Although it lasted only five to ten minutes, the interview allowed the chaplain to get acquainted with the trainee right after his arrival and usually to form an enduring bond of friendship. He learned something of the background of each man and recorded it in a card index file for future reference. He wrote a letter to the man's parents after the interview, with the hope of encouraging the support of the trainee's family in his further development.

The Experimental Unit proved that the average citizen is not cynical in matters of religion and morals at the age of 18. We found that when moral instruction is presented in the same manner and with the same efficiency as purely military subjects, it is received earnestly and even enthusiastically. While a UMT program cannot replace the home training of youths under 18—and it certainly cannot, in six months, undo the results of 18 years of poor home conditions—it can persistently stress moral principles, frequently edifying those individuals with low moral standards, and continually maintaining the high standards of those trainees who already have them.

The first six-month cycle of the UMT program was broken down into five parts: a week of pre-cycle processing and training, eight weeks of basic training, eleven weeks of branch training, three weeks of unit training (which taught how the different branches should work as a team), and a week of post-cycle training. In the second and third of the three cycles, eleven weeks were devoted to *basic* training and eleven to *branch* training.

During their *basic* training the young men were taught how to live out of doors; how to shoot a rifle; how to handle grenades and rocket launchers; how to build field fortifications; how to protect themselves against chemical warfare; how to read maps and aerial photographs; and many other subjects, including physical training, citizenship and morality, and military courtesy.

They were also taught leadership by being given the opportunity to take positions of leadership as "lance NCO's." And they learned about the machinery of justice by taking part in supervised trainee courts, where they tried their fellow trainees for minor offenses, such as disorderly behavior or being absent without leave for a few hours. The main purpose of the trainee courts was to instill a sense of individual responsibility in all the men, and to make the offender feel that, by his wrong doing, he had let his comrades down.

Branch training taught different platoons the work of artillerymen, or tank-

ers, infantrymen, engineers, or medics. Other platoons were assigned to learning the work of men charged with supply, or with communications, transportation, mechanical equipment, or defense against chemical warfare. If UMT were conducted on a national scale, whole battalions or regiments—instead of platoons—would be given one kind of branch training.

Surveys made during the experiment brought out some interesting facts. One conducted among 650 trainees showed that nearly 17 percent had never been to a doctor; 12 percent had never been to a dentist; 10 percent had never, since childhood, played a game requiring physical exercise; and 50 percent didn't know the rules of any major sport. The survey showed also that 21 of the youths did not remember ever having tasted milk. Twenty-one were not accustomed to three meals a day, and 101 had only eaten meat "once in a while."

In six months, well-balanced meals and physical training had put many pounds of brawn and muscle on these young men (more than one-third gained 5 to 10 pounds and many gained 20), and our dentists had taken care of the 88 percent who needed fillings in their teeth.

Surveys also had revealed an astonishing paucity of basic information about world affairs, and about the United States itself—including even its Constitution and Bill of Rights. The weekly Citizenship and Morality hour conducted by chaplains, and the weekly Troop Information Hour gave these young Americans a new awareness of significant world events and of their moral and civic responsibilities as citizens of a great nation. Scores of trainees received educational counseling and

took academic subjects when off duty. We found that United States Armed Forces Institute courses not only were educational in themselves, but also tended to whet young appetites for more education.

The military training—which was, after all, the main purpose of the experiment—was successful too. General J. Lawton Collins, then acting as the Army's Deputy Chief of Staff, inspected the unit and called its trainees "one of the finest bodies of soldiers I've ever seen." He said later, "They were well trained, and they had an *élan*, a spirit about them which I think was very, very refreshing." He said that he was convinced that the Army could carry out the Fort Knox UMT standards on a nation-wide scale.

General Devers, Commander of Army Ground Forces, the War Department headquarters then responsible for over-all training, sent many officers and non-commissioned officers to the unit to inculcate them with the spirit and methods used at Fort Knox. Moreover, the 3d Armored Division at Fort Knox undertook an experiment to see whether the average training unit could successfully apply the same methods and policies used in the UMT unit. The Division Commander, Major General Ray T. Maddocks, reported after the first 13 weeks of the experiment that his division had "utilized generally the same methods, procedures and policies, and accomplished roughly the same results as the Universal Military Training Experimental Unit."

All the officers and noncoms of the 3d Armored Division Training cadre were graduates of an instructors training school, and had been given special leadership orientation similar to that



"If that lion should happen to get out and eat you up, what bus should I take to get home?"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

given UMT trainer personnel. Those who couldn't qualify in the school were replaced.

Literally thousands of people — newspapermen, writers for magazines, clergymen, educators, civic leaders, law-makers, psychologists, medical doctors, and parents — visited Fort Knox and inspected the experimental unit. We hid nothing from them and encouraged them to talk alone with trainees. Some were hostile, some were only skeptical when they came. Yet almost without exception, these visitors agreed that the type of training they saw there would turn out better men and better citizens, and at the same time develop well-trained, alert soldiers.

Today no one can fairly judge the UMT idea without conscientiously studying the results of the Fort Knox experiment. Detailed reports are available. They give concrete support to the conviction of the National Security Training Commission that young men can be given military training in the Army, Navy, Air Force or Marine Corps without lowering their moral and ethical standards and without making "militarists" of them or causing them to lose their individuality.

The only alternative to UMT is a large standing Armed Force maintained, as it is now, by drafting able-bodied young men as rapidly as they reach the age of 18½, plus men from other selected groups, and keeping them in active service at least 24 months. However, the situation requiring a large standing force will, undoubtedly, continue to exist for a long time even if UMT is begun this year. A large force *in being* will be a necessity until large-scale communist aggression becomes far less probable than it is today.

UMT was not designed to ease our current manpower and defense crisis. It is a long-term program that will help insure our future strength by supplying the nation with a large and continuously-filled reservoir of trained, able-bodied men. Such strength will tend to discourage warlike moves by aggressive-minded powers, and will, therefore, help us keep the peace. It will also tend to prevent inequities such as those that arose at the outset of the Korean conflict because of the shortage of trained military manpower. Civilians who had already defended their country in one war were called out to defend it again, while thousands of able-bodied young men stayed at home because they lacked military training and there was no time to train them. In the tragic event of a new world war within the next few years, and in the absence of UMT, even these men would have to be *hastily trained* and rushed to the nation's defense.

If UMT is put into effect, and if a large *trained and ready* reserve force, drawing its members from the National Security Training Corps, is built up, the standing forces probably can eventually be reduced in size. This would reduce the staggeringly heavy costs that are one of the greatest dangers of a huge standing military establishment. (It costs the taxpayers about \$5,200 to maintain a man in the Regular forces for one year exclusive of the costs for equipment, etc., and about \$673 to maintain a trained and ready reservist.)

Probably most reassuring to all our citizens — especially to parents — is the fact that the entire UMT program, as outlined in Public Law 51, would be under a *predominantly civilian commission* with unlimited power of inspection

and with the obligation to keep the American people informed of its progress in protecting the health, minds, and morals of the nation's youth in training.

But still more important would be the part that parents throughout the United States would be required to play in any national UMT program. If UMT is begun this year on a comparatively modest scale, and all Americans — especially parents — take it to be *their* program, then I believe they will be able, eventually, to report as the Parents Committee of the Louisville Army Advisory Committee for Universal Military Training reported in 1947:

... that UMT is necessary, not as a means of preparation for the next war, but as a *precaution* against war and to *insure* the keeping of the *peace*.

UMT offers the boys:

1. Discipline, not regimentation.
2. Respect for authority and the rights of others.
3. Training for leadership.
4. Educational opportunity for those who desire it.
5. Self-expression through individual hobbies.

With the above advantages in UMT it is the consensus of opinion of the Parents Group that UMT would be beneficial to the youth of our country.

An earnest appeal is made to all parents in America to support Universal Military Training that our country may continue to set a pattern of consideration, respect, and brotherly love for all mankind, and through our country's preparedness, insure a lasting peace.

We owe that much to American youth.

THE END

A Legion Post Puts On A Show

(Continued from page 25)

night, as required by a previous contract between her company and the Jefferson Legion Post. Ricky, as everyone quickly came to know her, brought along a pleasing personality, a script under one arm, props and costumes in several large traveling bags, six years of experience directing home-town revues, a keen business sense and a fondness for working with people.

Early Monday, Ricky met with Post Commander C. D. McCune and a committee of Legion men and women of Jefferson. With their help, a local cast of 50 was speedily enlisted, and a "Tiny Tot" popularity contest — held in conjunction with the show — was organized on a town-wide basis. Forty-two boys and girls of Jefferson under age six were entered. Backbone of the show were (1) a chorus line of 24 of Jefferson's

most vivacious teen-age girls and (2) a minstrel line of 13 men, mostly business and professional men from the shops, stores and offices along Jefferson's Main and Racine Streets.

High-speed rehearsals were run in relays, to prevent wasting time of busy cast members. Girls worked afternoons, men evenings. A finished show, all set for dress rehearsal, was ready after seven working days. The cast mixed hard work with irrepressible fun, and might have driven a less talented director crazy with ad-libbing and horseplay, but Ricky never batted an eyelash. She once put on a revue in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., with a cast of 600, in nine days flat.

Empire shows are streamlined productions, well spattered with pure, unashamed, bellicose corn. They go best

in towns of 10,000 and under (Jefferson — 3,625) where, because everybody knows everybody, a lot of fun is certain for audience and cast alike whether the performances are polished or not. In Jefferson, the familiar figure of Sheriff Rudy Reichert (all 296 energetic pounds of him) dancing in the minstrel line was good for sure-fire laughs. It was hard to tell whether the audience or Sheriff Reichert had the most fun.

The script was tailored for fast production. "I just played end man in a minstrel line," said Bob Remfrey, Jefferson jeweler, after the first night's show. "Ten days ago, I didn't know an end man from right tackle." Except for the interlocutor (grocer Gar Johnson) nobody had a long speaking part to learn. Songs to familiar tunes, joke routines divided among a large cast, pleasing but

simple dance numbers and hard work accounted for the production speed.

Ease of production was heightened by including an amateur talent contest with thirteen Jefferson County performers with acts of their own. Cash prizes went to the top three.

Empire shows usually include an advertising tie-in as a third revenue producer, in addition to the ticket sale and the Tiny Tot contest. This was skipped in Jefferson, since the Post had already received local business support this year in other fund-raising projects. Company and Post divided the gross and shared definite expenses. Thus, the contract required the sponsor to provide living expenses of the director while she was in town. Legionnaire and Mrs. Flarie Welter provided Ricky with a room in Jefferson, and cash expenses for the show were \$56.42 for the Post. Gross receipts for Empire shows range from \$309 (a bust) to over \$4,000. A Legion-sponsored show in North Carolina



"Oh—I forgot!—He's working nights now!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

grossed more than \$3,000 this year, and a Junior Chamber-sponsored show in Wisconsin hit nearly \$4,500. No cash guarantee is required, and according to George De Haven, Empire president, no local sponsor has ever lost money even when a flop failed to earn money. De Haven likes the gross to hit at least \$1,000, in which case the sponsor (depending on expenses) may realize more than \$400 net (50 percent of gross less specific expenses.) * THE END

* Naturally, The American Legion and *The American Legion Magazine* do not endorse any professional promotions. Before covering this story, it was ascertained that this producing company had been in business twenty years. In addition, 76 Legion Posts and Auxiliary Units which had recently sponsored Empire shows were queried. Of the answers received, 80 percent voiced satisfaction, and 17 percent voiced satisfaction with reservations. Two Posts expressed dissatisfaction. This story is offered as an interesting angle of the perennial Post fund-raising problem, regarding which each Post is on its own.

EDITORS



Santa's suit was made by a South Korean who had never seen or heard of Santa Claus. South Koreans also took turns in drawing the jeep trailer.

A whole Company of Marines said "THANKS"

How a group of telephone women helped to make it a Merry Christmas for the men in Korea

Helping others to have a Merry Christmas is a tradition among telephone people. In recent years there has been an increasing number of gifts for those in the service.

One group of telephone women observed last Christmas by sending a holiday package to every man in Company E of the 1st Marines in Korea. They adopted this company in remembrance of Corporal Richard E. deVilliers, a gallant fellow-

worker who was killed in action while serving with Company E.

You can imagine what happened when all those packages arrived.

The boys made quite an occasion of it. There was much scurrying around to get a Santa Claus suit. None was available but finally they found a South Korean who could sew and the job was completed after a lot of picture drawing and explaining. Then Santa was mounted on a trailer and drawn along in state.

After the packages were opened, a scroll of appreciation was signed by every member of the company and sent back to this country. More than two hundred of the men wrote letters of thanks.

"Your kindness," wrote their Captain, "brought happiness to the hearts of a group of Marines, many of whom were spending their first Christmas away from home."

It all turned out so well that it was decided to do it again this year. So hundreds of packages are on their way across the seas to help make it a Merry Christmas in Korea.

THIS IS JUST ONE OF MANY WAYS in which telephone people in many communities say "Merry Christmas." Whether it's dressing dolls for orphaned children, or contributing trees and turkeys and baskets of food, telephone men and women are spurred by the desire to be helpful. Through all the year they try to keep good will and The Voice With The Smile in telephone service. **BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM**



Whose Little Man?

(Continued from page 28)

which party members are forced to accept. Instead, Chaplin has lent his name and prestige to the communists. He was a sponsor of that intellectual monstrosity, the 1949 Waldorf Peace Conference, a sponsor of the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship, a sponsor of the People's Radio Foundation, a contributor to the communist magazines *New Masses* and *Soviet Russia Today*, and a speaker for the Artists Front to Win the War (a communist-run front cooked up during the war). It was in his speech for the latter organization that he really outdid himself. On his arrival in New York to deliver the speech he exclaimed: "Thank God for communism." But the speech itself is astounding enough to merit extensive quotation:

"Ladies and gentlemen," he began, "and I suppose to a few of you up in the gallery—Comrades: and I mean comrades. Any people who can fight as the Russian people are fighting now . . . it is a pleasure and a privilege to call them comrades. . . . I feel it a duty and an honor to say I want a second front. . . . Stalin would not ask for it unless he thought it was possible. . . . I am not a citizen. I don't need citizenship papers. I have never had patriotism in that sense for any country, for I am patriotic to humanity as a whole. I am a citizen of the world. . . . In my estimation, (Roosevelt) is one of the greatest presidents of the United States . . . yes, a man who released Browder. I noticed there were one or two comfortable people shocked at that. But I am not shocked at an act of mercy. I am thankful for it. . . . For

some time communism has been held up as a big bugaboo, and we are terrified of it. But who are these communists? What are they? . . . They say they are a godless people. Yet any people who can fight and die as the Russians have been doing must have felt some God in their hearts, they must have a sense of eternity in their souls. . . . And then they say, what if communism spreads out all over the world? So what? I can live on \$25,000 a year. Nice work, if you can get it."

This incredible mishmash of fellow-traveling clichés, vintage 1942, created pandemonium in Carnegie Hall when it was delivered; the crowd cheered Charlie to the rafters. Americans in general, however, did not cheer him. His Carnegie Hall speech only served to confirm the suspicions about Chaplin's political development that many Americans had been nurturing for years; in a way, the speech was the beginning of his downfall, or at least the end of the unstinted admiration Americans have always held for him. There was a pathetic quality in the Chaplin press conference after the speech.

"What's so terrible about putting myself out in front on a political subject?" he asked the reporters. "I'm not a communist. I have no political affiliations. I'm not a Republican or a Democrat. I'm a clown."

One would think that after Chaplin delivered his warrior call for a second front to aid Russia he would have done something to aid the war effort. But there's nothing on the record to show anything of the sort. Although he was

seen frequently at Hollywood night clubs, Chaplin never entertained the troops, or visited the war fronts, as did so many other entertainers. He never paid a visit to the Hollywood Canteen, sponsored by the motion picture industry to give servicemen a good time. In 1942, he even refused to appear at the Stage Door Canteen in New York. Neither did he do anything for the British. This was an old story: during World War I he was twice burned in effigy on the streets of London for refusing to return to his native land to entertain the troops. As far as can be determined, his sole money contribution during the war was to the American Red Cross; and this came after he refused to deliver a broadcast for that humanitarian organization. Chaplin's attitude seemed to be that he was paying heavy taxes and why should he do anything else. He made it easy for the public to feel that he thought that the United States was a sort of public free country club offering hospitality and service to all comers in return for money. After all, he was a "paying guest." And, also, he insisted, his two sons of one of his early, short-term marriages, were his personal vicars in the American Army. But, to be fair, Chaplin did do something for the Russians. He recorded a salute to the Soviet armies which closed with the words, "Russia, the future is yours!"

Chaplin's subsequent history made it clear, however, that his Carnegie Hall speech was more than just a great misunderstanding. In 1946, the comedian was one of several honored guests aboard a Soviet tanker in Long Beach harbor, California. The guests, including the late John Garfield and the director, Lewis Milestone, toasted a Soviet-made film depicting the distorted Bolshevik version of the anti-Czarist revolution. The party lasted nine hours. While leaving the ship with Garfield, he noticed press photographers and uniformed U.S. customs men. "Oh," Chaplin said, loud enough for all to hear, "I see we are under the power of the American Gestapo." The offhand remark is interesting in light of what communists think of American security agents. The customs men were there as a matter of routine, to insure that no dutiable articles were brought ashore except under proper circumstances. But, to Chaplin, they constituted the "American Gestapo," apparently, in his way of thinking, out in force to "persecute" him.

The New York *Daily News* columnist, Ed Sullivan, published three open questions to Chaplin, and requested that the comedian answer them publicly, so that the American public could gauge



"Relax—she only fainted."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

for itself where he stood. The three questions were: (1) Why didn't Chaplin entertain American troops or visit our wounded in military hospitals during the war? (2) Does Chaplin prefer democracy as defined by Russian communism or democracy as it is defined in the United States? (3) For 30 years Chaplin had earned a lush living in the United States, abandoning his native land, England. Why hasn't Chaplin become an American citizen?

Chaplin never did answer the questions directly. But with a new film, *Monsieur Verdoux*, coming out, he evidently became apprehensive about the effect on the box office if he didn't say anything. So he called a press conference. He utilized it more to pose as a martyr to "witch hunters" than to answer simple questions. When he was asked whether he considered himself a fellow-traveler of communists, he wisecracked, "If you step off the curb with your left foot these days, they call you a communist. I belong to no political party and I have never voted in my life." (Ed Sullivan hadn't asked for Chaplin's voting record, and knew Chaplin was not a citizen.)

At another point at the press conference, Chaplin remarked he had given up the idea of making a film about Napoleon because he didn't like dictators. "Isn't Stalin a dictator?" one brash reporter queried. "It hasn't been settled what that word means," Chaplin replied. He also argued that anti-communism was a tactic most effectively employed by Hitler, and implied that in this country anti-communism was leading to nazism, a theory better expressed in the pages of the *Daily Worker*. One reporter insisted to Chaplin that the anti-reds of today are, in the main, the same people who were anti-nazi yesterday. But Chaplin did not argue the point. Throughout the conference—the only time in his life he has allowed a group of reporters to discuss politics with him—he retreated steadily, but yielded on nothing. It was obvious that he hadn't changed his mind on the "progressive" nature of the Soviet dictatorship.

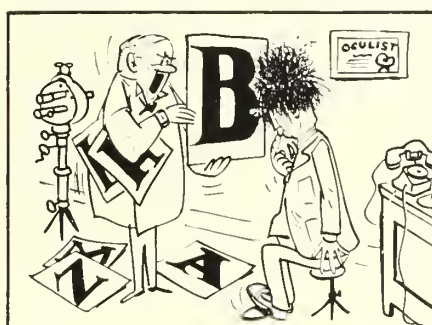
The following year, it was even more obvious. When Hanns Eisler, the composer and brother of Soviet agent Gerhart Eisler, was deported in 1948, Chaplin took a most unusual action. He sent a cable to Pablo Picasso, the French painter who is an avowed communist, which read as follows: "Can you head a committee of French artists to protest to the American Embassy in Paris the outrageous deportation proceedings against Hanns Eisler here, and simultaneously send me a copy of protest for use here. Greetings." Chaplin simultaneously told reporters that Hanns Eisler, a professed and active Bolshevik,

was a friend of his, and that he was "very proud" of the fact. Hanns Eisler today is serving the cause of Stalin in Eastern Germany, where his bail-jumping brother, Gerhart, is propaganda chief for the red regime.

Senator Harry Cain of Washington summarized the Eisler-Chaplin episode in these angry words: "Here is an alien, living in luxury for 30 years in this country, who urges a foreign communist to stage demonstrations against the Embassy of the United States in a foreign country, on behalf of none other than a notorious communist." This action, it was abundantly clear, was something more than stepping off the curb with your left foot. And that same year Chaplin, at a public gathering in Los Angeles, contributed \$500 to the red-run Progressive party, then led by Henry Wallace; he was also quoted enthusiastically about Wallace's "peace" ticket. Since 1948, even Wallace has broken with the reds, but there is no indication that Chaplin—despite his professed respect for the former vice-president—has followed him.

In addition, Chaplin has in recent years either publicly spoken out for or signed statements in defense of Gerhart Eisler, Leon Josephson and Eugene Dennis, all of whom are open, avowed, and top-ranking communist functionaries—and, all of whom there

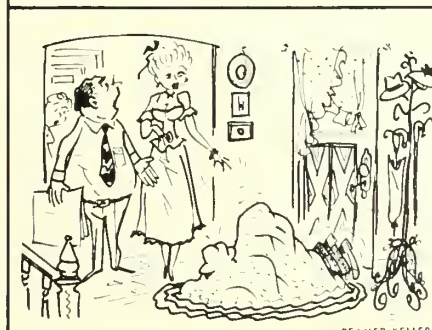
can be little doubt, are privately very much amused at Chaplin's pathetic little forays into the field of political theory. And finally it should be noted that Chaplin, in 1949, was a sponsor of numerous pro-Soviet "peace" conferences, including the Waldorf gathering, which had about as much to do with peace as the communist invasion of Korea. Dozens of well-meaning American liberals who were sucked into indorsing the Waldorf Peace Conference withdrew before it started. It was, probably, just about the most thoroughly exposed of all the red-front operations, and only the hopelessly deluded could expect any good to come of it. Chaplin, nevertheless, stuck with the conference all the way through. Moreover, he allowed his name to be used to promote a world-wide red gathering in Paris, at which speaker after speaker assailed the United States and eulogized the Soviet Union. This was the World Peace Conference, to which Chaplin cabled: "I am only too happy to join the legion which seeks peace and good sense throughout the world. . . . Letter follows." What the letter said was never made public. Two months later, Chaplin, along with such pro-Soviet worthies as Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, Dr. Linus Pauling, and Paul Robeson, was listed as a sponsor of an "American Continental Congress for Peace," to be held



"You don't need glasses...
you need Wildroot
Cream-Oil hair tonic!"



"Says he's got to save the
Wildroot Cream-Oil because it's
his hair's best friend"



"If he's ashamed of having
dandruff why doesn't he use
Wildroot Cream-Oil hair tonic!"

YOUR HAIR'S BEST FRIEND



America's Favorite Hair Tonic!

in Mexico City, an enterprise about which the United States State Department had this to say: "It appears that it will be another Moscow-directed conference. We fully expect that the activities will be devoted to providing an apologia for the Moscow point of view."

For the communists, Chaplin has been a remarkable lucky find. He is their most important "catch" anywhere in the world, and is doubtless all the more valuable to them precisely because he is not an outright party member. In any case, they have always recognized his prestige value; the Soviet writer Ilya Ehrenburg, the composer Dmitri Shostakovich, the screen director Sergei Eisenstein, and many other Soviet citizens have paid him glowing tributes. When the comedian got into his recent immigration difficulties, the world-wide red press shrieked in protest. The Moscow press accused the "fascists" of "persecuting" Chaplin. As did the *Daily Worker* here at home. The *Worker*, whose creed is to curse all millionaires, unless they are communists, charged that "the press ganged up on Chaplin because he was the first movie actor with a million dollars in the bank. To those who reach for their poison pens whenever they hear the word culture, this was going too far." The *Worker* has for years treated Chaplin with kid gloves. When Howard Rushmore, now an anti-red writer for the *New York Journal-American*, but once a writer on the *Worker*, testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee, he was asked whether the Communist paper had any policy regarding Chaplin. "He was," said Rushmore, "what we call in the newspaper business 'sacred cow' . . . someone that you always give favorable publicity to and a lot of it."

It might be interesting to note that during the production of his last silent film, *Modern Times*, Chaplin had submitted the script, according to the *Daily Worker*, in one of its fond profiles of the comedian, to the Moscow Cinema Board for approval. *Modern Times*, which satirized the capitalist machine age, showing the alleged horrors of workingmen's lives, is one of the few non-Soviet films constantly on exhibition in the Soviet orbit.

Chaplin has always viewed the film as a propaganda medium. Even his seemingly inoffensive slapstick two-reelers were made with a view defying authority. Years ago, he wrote why he constantly made the policeman a butt of his humor. "Did you ever notice what occurred when a policeman happened to slip on a greasy street and smeared himself all up? If you remember correctly you know that everybody laughed. Why? Well the policeman and his club are visible authority. . . . Even good people have a sneaking dislike for a policeman. Everybody laughs when the man in blue takes a tumble." Similarly, Chaplin caricatured the affluent. "Visualize," he wrote, "a bloated capitalist in dunkering whiskers, light trousers, spats, frock coat, silk hat. . . . Even the most inoffensive of us has some time or other conceived the grotesque idea of pulling those millionaire whiskers. . . . There may be some in the audience who will think it undignified and revolutionary to pull a millionaire's whiskers, but they will be a small minority."

What makes Chaplin so adaptable to the communist game?

The answer again is a complicated one; indeed, the answers to virtually all questions about Chaplin tend to be complicated. Radicalism, of one kind or another, has always attracted him.

His first wife, Mildred Harris, complained after their divorce in 1920, that his socialistic theories had done much to wreck their marriage. "He brought his radical friends to the house and I didn't like them. I wouldn't eat with them. The trouble with Charlie's socialism was that he wanted to do the preaching and let me do the practicing. He talked a lot about how wrong it was to spend money on luxuries. That was why he wouldn't let me have a car. But he had a big machine himself. I had to take taxis, and then he found fault with the bill."

As the quotation seems to suggest, Chaplin's radicalism comes at least in part from the same source as his proverbial stinginess; both are rooted in the grinding poverty in which he lived as a young Cockney, after his father died. Chaplin was a "working man" from the time he was eight years old, and has had a kind of disdain, all his life, for the normal middle-class citizens who could attend school during their youthful years, instead of being forced to earn a living.

The educational problem was also important in his drift to the left. Chaplin had virtually no schooling. There is a story about him, at the age of eleven, being totally bewildered when a director thrust a script into his hand; he was still unable to read or write, and he was able to learn the part only by going over it repeatedly with his mother. When Chaplin began to have a little leisure, he became a fantastically intense reader; and like many men who had no formal schooling he sought out the "hardest" reading he could find: philosophy, history, science, economics. The result has been tragic, in a way: his native intelligence, which is obviously great, has been diluted by the flood of half-understood ideas which have always cluttered up his head. He has always wanted to be an intellectual; his library is reputed to be one of the largest private collections in Hollywood. And the radical movements—particularly the communists—are precisely the groups which have always applauded as "intellectuals" just such "thinkers" as Chaplin.

As far back as 1921, Chaplin was sounding off to the press on problems of the day much in the manner of a university president. One interview that year, which can only seem funny in retrospect, had him proclaiming that "labor is not to be fooled with grand epigrams. The working class is becoming better educated all the time and is learning to face facts. Particularly now that he has not his drink to dull his senses (this was during Prohibition), the laboring man is thinking and capital must realize that this thinking must be met with thought and not pretty words.



"Can I help it if I'm the junior member at the office? I gotta take my vacation when I can get it!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Of course, there must be working people, and there should be, for work is noble. It is good for prosperity. There must be an adjustment in this country before there can be any degree of contentment, and capital must realize that a little more of the profit must go to the workers. If capital wants to control the situation it must be on the level."

That same year, Chaplin took a trip to Europe. But, before he left, he granted a shipboard interview to reporters. "Mr. Chaplin," asked one reporter, "are you a Bolshevik?" Chaplin replied in his usual circuitous manner, "I am an artist. I am interested in life. Bolshevism is a new and challenging

WALLY



(From December, 1939 A.L.M.)

phase of life. Therefore I must be interested in it."

These oracular words, be it recalled, were issued in 1921, at a time when Chaplin was thought of only as a good slapstick comedian; it had not occurred to anyone to regard him as an intellectual—to anyone but himself, that is.

To the poverty of his childhood, and his educational deficiencies, a third reason might be included for his flights into radicalism. Like a great many geniuses, Chaplin seems at times to have an utter lack of feeling for the people around him. His emotions appear to be drained off almost entirely into his art; and the result is a curious kind of arrogance toward his associates. In a thousand different ways, Chaplin is always telling them, perhaps unconsciously, to "go to hell." He has always been known in Hollywood as a man who treats his employees like dirt. Toward some, however, he has adopted a paternalism which includes keeping them on the payroll, even when their usefulness to him is over. His recurrent pronouncements about the sad shape of the motion picture industry, or even about industry generally, must be taken as another example. But his flirtations with the commies are perhaps the best example of all. What better way to tell all Americans to "go to hell."

In Hedda Hopper's new book, *From*

there's no gin
like Gordon's

94.4 PROOF • 100% NEUTRAL SPIRITS DISTILLED FROM GRAIN • GORDON'S DRY GIN CO., LTD., LINDEN, N. J.

Under My Hat, there is a revealing little story about Chaplin that goes back a dozen years. "At a special meeting in the 20th Century-Fox commissary to raise funds to arm one hundred thousand Jews in Palestine before we got into World War II, Charlie again showed his true stripe," reported the famed movieland columnist. "The guest of honor was a little man from Palestine trying to win sympathy and raise funds for his cause. The British had refused to arm his people, so he was trying to stir up interest in the United States. . . . During the fund-raising, which I started with a donation, Charlie was called upon. He got up in a white heat of hate and said, 'I am not a Jew; I am not a citizen of America; I am a citizen of the world. I will give nothing to this cause. I deplore the whole thing.'"

Chaplin's love for the "common man," or the "little fellow," about which he has spoken so much, seems to be a rather abstract thing. It is manifested either in his superb earlier movies featuring the tramp—the perfect embodiment of "the little fellow"—or in his politics, where the common men and the little fellows who come into direct contact with Chaplin are apt to have a rough time of it. As Jim Tully once put it, "Chaplin pities the poor in the parlors of the rich."

If the men with whom Chaplin comes into contact have a rough time, the women, most certainly, have one even rougher.

There is no need to go into the succession of scandals to which Chaplin has been unhappily linked. In his last and most shabby courtroom appearance, he was called a "reptile," a "Sven-gali," a "buzzard," and—to the special titillation of tabloid readers—"a master mechanic in the art of seduction." What

really shocked Hollywood in this case, the famous Joan Barry affair, was not the renewed evidence of the man's promiscuity; Hollywood was, after all, rather blasé about sex at this time. The shocker was Chaplin's cavalier attitude toward Miss Barry's civil rights.

What had happened was that Miss Barry, a rather hysterical young woman by all accounts, was told by a local judge to leave town for good, with a penalty of 90 days in jail if she returned to Beverly Hills. The judge was plainly doing only what Chaplin suggested he do, Chaplin's interest in the case arising from the fact that Miss Barry, an ex-mistress of his, was becoming a nuisance. To facilitate her departure, a police officer slipped her \$100, which had been provided by Chaplin, and another officer accompanied her onto the train.

The notion that you can get rid of a girl by forcing her onto a train and denying her the right to return to your home town is an interesting one, and many an American male must have pondered its implications thoughtfully. Unfortunately for Chaplin, the notion is quite unconstitutional. Miss Barry ultimately returned to Charlie's swank home in Beverly Hills. He immediately had her locked up, and only her good luck in getting hold of Hedda Hopper, and the columnist's capable newsgal assistant, Florabel Muir, got her out of prison. Actually, the subsequent trial, with its claims and counter-claims about the paternity of Miss Barry's baby, got most of the headlines. But the only significant feature of the whole sordid story—significant for what it shows about Charlie's application of his "little fellow" philosophy—was the civil rights issue.

Charlie, of course, is a great believer

in civil rights for communists and himself. An interesting incident took place when he surrendered for fingerprinting during the Barry trial. Nervous and scowling, Chaplin flatly refused to have his pinkies inked for the benefit of press photographers. "I won't do it," he snarled. "I'll stand on my constitutional rights." "You mean," asked Florabel Muir, "your constitutional rights as an alien?"

Coming on top of Chaplin's fellow-traveling, which was now pretty well known even in Hollywood, the Barry case made his name mud to huge sections of the film colony, whose leaders were wearying of the embarrassments Chaplin constantly brought the industry.

How little Chaplin had learned from the dreary episode can be gauged from one of his remarks at the trial. He claimed he was the victim of "war hysteria," and that the case had been inflicted on him because of his Carnegie Hall speech advocating the second front. Although, even by the barnyard moral code his conduct with Miss Barry was deplorable, for he was not even generous with the girl who fathered his child, somehow, he worked it out in his dynamic brain that she was a fascist when she said that she couldn't live on a \$25 weekly remittance from him. And, the left-wing press howled about the "persecution" of Chaplin, much as it is doing today. John T. McManus, writing for the deceased *PM*, said flatly that the comedian was a victim of "the fascist clique in America." And Chaplin believed that nonsense then, as he believes now he is being persecuted by the "enemies of progress." With all his artistic insights, Chaplin is, apparently, doomed never to understand himself.

THE END

Fighters Aren't Hungry Any More!

(Continued from page 23)

"There's only one sport in which you can scientifically compare the caliber of competition today with that in years gone by," says the blond curly-head who was the first to win four National Collegiate Athletic Association ring titles. "That sport is track and field. Year after year, new records are made, proof of a steady advance in performance. Jim Thorpe's exploit in winning the decathlon in the Olympics is part of the legend which makes Americans regard him as a superman. Yet Bob Mathias of Stanford, winner of the Olympic decathlons in 1948 and 1952, made far more points each time than did Thorpe.

"Now, who's to deny that similar advances have been made in other sports? I think boxing and all the other forms of athletics have progressed along with track. The answer? Competition!

There's much more of it now than in the 'good old days.' Jim Jeffries had fewer than a dozen fights when he won the heavyweight championship. Could that be possible today even for such a terrific competitor as Jim must have been? Of course not! Boxing wasn't as lucrative in the olden days. The rewards weren't as great as now. Consequently the competition was easier. There were fewer athletes attracted to the game. And that goes, right up to Dempsey's time.

"I've seen pictures of Dempsey's fights with other stars of his era—but I'll take Joe Louis over him. Here's a pretty good measuring stick on these two champions—Dempsey defended his crown five times—Louis 25 times in the 12 years he held it! Before Joe came along, Jeffries had been the busiest

champ. He put his title on the line six times!"

Davey hastens to explain that he is not throwing mud at the great men of old.

"Competition makes the athlete," he insists. "I'm not saying that the Thorpes and the Dempseys wouldn't stand up today. In the modern setup of improved facilities and stepped-up competition, Thorpe doubtless would have posted better performances. And Dempsey, too, perhaps would have been a better fighter."

Each of the three experts is agreed that television is a vital factor which may give boxing its greatest all-time impetus.

"Television has not, as so many insist, hurt the game," declares La Barba. "True, thousands who have never been at a ringside are seeing fights for free

on TV. But their interest has been captured. Heretofore it was only a big title fight, or a particularly attractive local match, which created attention. And those fights didn't come often enough for sustained interest. Now you have good bouts all the time because they're being TV'd several times a week. Consequently people are talking boxing more. And they'll be going to the arena to see the boxers in the flesh. Look how television helped the wrestling crowds!"

But La Barba, like most old-timers who have left the ring with high honors, readily agrees boxing needs reforms possibly more than any other major sport.

"Too many men are polluting the game who have no right to be in it," he says. "In most states all you need to become a manager, second, or trainer are the few bucks it costs for a license. Most of these undesirables have been attracted to the game only because of the dough that's in it. Not knowing much about it, they simply talk big and get lucky!"

What boxing needs, says La Barba, is a czar, much like baseball with its strong central control.

"What a great sport it would be under a leader who had the power to rule and govern, to set down the laws which would be obeyed," says Fidel with enthusiasm. "This could be worked out even with state commissions operating, but they can't be fighting each other, more or less as the National Boxing Association does with New York because that state will not join its alliance. This one man must be the final word in rulings and the state groups must co-operate.

"But you'll never get such a commissioner until you throw out the commissioners across the nation who get the appointments as state political plums. In other words, divorce the game from politics. Most of the commissioners are out to get publicity for themselves — and to hell with the fighters!"

In the La Barba blueprint, boxing in each state would be under the leadership of men who know the game and would be beholden to no one. They would be aware of boxing's ailments, and problems, and how to cure them.

"Another must for boxing," says the former champion, "are public relations men. Each state commission should have one and if there is a national czar, there should be one in his office, too. These men would educate the public in correcting false impressions of a great sport. And if they could make speeches at, say, the Parent-Teacher Association meetings and at service club luncheons, they would do a tremendous job toward convincing the public that boxing is big business and not just a game in which dumb kids tie up with a group of gang-

sters and use the business of fighting as a means to finagle a lot of money out of the public."

La Barba, who fought with the United States Army in World War II and brought home a beautiful bride from Italy, is a staunch defender of the type of boys who go into boxing.

"A fighter, to most people and especially to women, is like the popular conception of sailors a few years ago," he suggests. "They liked the sailor, but didn't want him going out with their sister. He had a girl in every port and if he had any brains he could earn a living at something else. But that's an outdated concept, and boxing, like the various branches of our armed service, now is attracting a higher type. Just look over the list of college lads and kids of better-than-average schooling who have taken to the game in the last decade or so. Boxing is on the upgrade, and with TV enlarging its audiences it will continue that way. A youngster, to my way of thinking, has a chance for a great future if he sticks at it in boxing."

Television is doing much to eliminate the brutal aspects of boxing. One of the first knockouts witnessed by a nationwide audience was that of Laverne Roach, a brilliant young middleweight prospect from Texas, who died 14 hours after his bout with George Small in New York's St. Nicholas Arena in 1948.

This tragedy brought the New York commission's ruling of a compulsory eight-count after a knockdown and the stipulation that if a boxer went down three times in the same round the bout must be terminated. Boxing nationally is regulated as never before, granting that there still is ample room for improvement. Fighters undergo rigid examinations from commission physicians, including cardiographs and other technical once-overs. Fight rings are heavily padded to reduce the danger of concussions. New medicinal discoveries minimize the damage of facial cuts, eliminating accumulation of scar tissue. After use of the modern sterile coagulants it is necessary only to wash out the wound. Previously, cuts had to be scraped and cleaned out thoroughly after a fight, a messy job.

When the United States was involved on the European and South Pacific fronts in WW II, sports experts predicted there would be a wave of great fighters in the post-war era. They pointed out that such gifted boxers as Gene Tunney, Capt. Bob Roper, and many others, were spawned by the first world conflict. Making this contention appear all the more logical was the strong boxing programs of the service units. But the post-war crop was disappointingly slim.

What was the reason? World War I,

Vip's HAIR TYPES



RAKE'S PROGRESS. Give "just raked" hair IDEAL care! IDEAL'S new secret agent grooms without matting or gluing . . . makes thin hair look thicker, thick hair naturally neat. Not animal, vegetable or mineral oil. You can't see it, feel it, smell it! Put IDEAL on . . . it's gone! All that's left is all-day grooming.

Get New Fitch Ideal Hair Tonic

"GREATEST GROOMING DISCOVERY SINCE THE COMB"



of course, lasted less than two years for Americans, compared to four years for the succeeding ruckus. Perhaps the lads in the recent unpleasantness who might have turned to boxing as a profession were too old pugilistically after four years of service. In addition, veterans had an open door toward college educations because of the G. I. Bill, an advantage which was not enjoyed by the doughboys of the earlier era.

Conversely, WW II and the Occupation built up competition for American boxers. The ring program in the conquered countries of Europe introduced our slam-bang style of fighting, as opposed to the European concept of the game, which is based on science.

"You might say we have club fighters in this country who sacrifice fancy stuff for slugging," says Kline, who has campaigned all over the Continent with Yankee boxers. "As a result, our boys have overshadowed those from across the sea. But during the Occupation, our system of slugging caught on and the Europeans started copying us. The late Marcel Cerdan, middleweight champion who died in a plane crash, was the best example of a foreigner adopting our methods. Randy Turpin of England

could be another one to capitalize. Because youngsters are hungrier in Europe than in this country, you can look for



"She's your wife, Henderson —
you poison her."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

the development of great fighters over there who will increasingly challenge our best ones.

Kline has trained and seconded

Barney Ross, Max Baer, Mickey Walker, Jackie Fields, Tony Zale, Freddy Miller, and Ken Overlin, all world champions. With this background he is rich in ring lore, spanning the era of the greats, and the so-called mediocrities of the present.

"The field is wide open as never before," he says. "Any boy who has real ability and definiteness of purpose can go a long way. The college boxing programs have grown in the last decade and collegians increasingly are turning professional. On top of this we have well developed Olympics, amateur and Golden Gloves competition.

"Boxing, pro or amateur, gives the boy a feeling of confidence he cannot otherwise gain. After he has learned the fundamentals he is more alert. The feint and the counter punch in boxing have been beneficial to many a boy in army or navy life. Service instructors claim that these factors in boxing are equivalent to the fundamentals of parrying the thrust of a weapon."

Let's be optimistic and cast a vote that this most vibrant of American contact sports will continue to prosper — even if *today's* boxers know where their next meal is coming from! THE END

The Tank That Learned to Think

(Continued from page 13)

looked around at the anticipator tubes that stood up in file after file like soldiers and the endless memory tapes ready to hum on their spools.

"At least you can think like a great commander when you have your decider tube in," I said, "but it is better to be an ordinary soldier and not have to make decisions."

At ten o'clock in the morning Pushkin was to advance across the field and destroy the enemy tanks. An hour later the ordinary tanks were to take to the field and behind them the soldiers and there would be no enemy tanks left to stop them.

The remote control radio was to start Pushkin, and then its "brain" would take over.

"And do not try to control it!" Comrade Kalinov warned me again. "This is not to be a battle between ordinary machines. It will be a battle between the slow, degenerate Capitalist minds and the greatest thinking machine ever built!"

They brought Pushkin out of the shed by radio, Comrade Kalinov standing by with the decider tube in his hand. I put on my crash helmet and climbed into my place. The anticipator tubes glowed and the spools hummed. The engine ran with a rough vibration as though there were water in the gasoline.

Then Comrade Kalinov leaned into

the hatch and pressed the big decider tube into its socket and a change came over Pushkin. The engine smoothed out and the spools hummed with a new tone — almost a singing, an eager, willing sound. Comrade Kalinov slammed down the hatch cover and locked it over me. I heard the radio control box click twice and Pushkin started its lumbering roll toward the distant hills where the enemy was. The great pear-shaped decider tube was right near my head. It was dark at first and then began to glow dully as though it had nothing more important to do than glow dully.

I was glad I was locked up inside the tank where I could make no decision at all because I felt my skin stretch with fear and I don't think I could have moved to blow up the tank even if the time had come to do so.

Pushkin moved on, jolting over the rough ground. When it came to one of the burned-out tanks it slowed down and changed its course as though to see what had happened to its brother. The burned-out tank was on its side, rusting, its gun cocked slant-wise at the sky and one of the treads torn away. Then Pushkin moved on to the next burned-out tank and I knew the electric eyes were seeing for the first time what can happen to a tank in war. I wondered what the "brain" was thinking about these things.

We came up over a small rise and I

stretched to look out of the viewing slot. The row of trees against the hills was closer now and I thought I could see the hidden enemy tanks. Suddenly there was an explosion and dirt flew up to the side and there was another explosion in front but Pushkin kept on over the rise.

At the top I looked through the rear slot and I could see where my own people were and I knew they were massing for the attack that would come an hour behind us.

Now at the top of the rise that was half way between my people and the enemy, Pushkin began to act strangely. It slowed down and turned in its tracks as though it had half a mind to go back, and then it straightened out — but kept on an unsteady, hesitating pace. At the same time the big decider tube by my head began to hum loud, growing louder and louder and the dull glow became brighter until it was almost white and lighted up the whole inside of the tank. Then it turned back toward the way it came, and back again toward the enemy. I remembered the burned-out tanks Pushkin had seen and I thought at once that one thing Comrade Kalinov hadn't given it was a courage tube, if there was such a thing. Now Pushkin was making a decision — the first decision a machine ever had to make — whether to go on to possible

(Continued on page 54)

Tradition calls for
mellow cheer
This festive season
of the year.

When friends drop in
to drink a toast,
Here's how to be
a perfect host.

Paul Jones

In the handsome
holiday gift carton



*You just can't buy
a better drink at any price!*

(Continued from page 52)

destruction or go back to defeat. Whichever way it went, I knew I had no choice but to go with it.

Then the decider tube began to glow steadily again, dull red, and the humming stopped. Pushkin straightened out on its course. When I looked through the slot again, I saw we were going into the fight and Pushkin was no coward.

The rest of the way Pushkin went fast but turned abruptly just before a shell would land to the side of us—sometimes stopping and sometimes backing—but always we were coming closer to the line of trees. I could see the tanks there now. I could see their guns aimed toward Pushkin and I could see the flashes of the guns, but their shells never hit us.

All of this time I must have been almost stupid with fear, although I don't remember for sure. I do remember, though, that it came over me all at once, and with panic, that Pushkin hadn't fired a shot. Something must be wrong with the gun, I thought, and I knew I should try to fix it but I had never been told how and I remembered Comrade Kalinov's orders—to do nothing—not even think!

When we were a matter of a few hundred meters away and Pushkin still didn't fire, the enemy fire died away as though the gunners thought there was no point in shooting at a tank that couldn't be hit and wouldn't fight back. But Pushkin kept on, going on a straight course now as if it knew there were going to be no more shells.

Comrade Kalinov had said Pushkin would stand off at five hundred meters and destroy the enemy. Now we were a hundred meters away and no enemy had been destroyed and we were going closer. Pushkin would not be recalled by radio yet because Comrade Kalinov couldn't see us and he wouldn't know. The attack would come and the enemy tanks would still be here!

Pushkin drew up close and when I squinted again out of the slot, I could see our gun was raised high in the air as though making a peace sign. That's why the enemy fire had stopped.

Pushkin came up to the line of tanks while I strained to see through the slots to find out where we were so I would know when to throw the switch that would blow us up. Then I felt Pushkin gently nudge the tank on the left and then the tank on the right as though

trying to make a place for itself in the line of the enemy. I looked out again and saw we were facing the field where our own men would come and our gun was down again to shell that field.

Then I began to laugh, thinking of Comrade Kalinov and his decider tube. He would learn to let a tank think! He would learn to let a machine make a decision!

The remote-control radio box clicked and started to hum. In another minute Comrade Kalinov might switch off Pushkin's "brain" and bring it back by radio and Pushkin's decision would be lost.

Well, if Pushkin could make a decision, I could too. I wouldn't let Pushkin go back where they would take its decider tube out again! And I wouldn't go back myself. I laughed again and I kicked with my boot against the radio box until it dangled by its wires and then I kicked the wires loose, careful not to throw the switch that would blow us up. While I was still laughing, the hatch opened and two wide, grinning faces of the Capitalist soldiers looked down and they grinned wider because I was laughing, and one of them said, "Ding Ho! Ding Ho!"

THE END

The Christmas Tree Man

(Continued from page 27)

week finds him in his experimental nursery explaining the mysteries of soil, moisture and proper plantings to a group of eager and intent young men. He is quick to point out that tree growing is a business in which you must bend your back and be willing to help Nature when necessary.

He makes it known that he started out with little or no land, \$6,000 in cash and today has a business easily worth \$550,000. For some he traces his beginning struggles in 1930 and his yearly income at that time of \$1920, then points out in his neat nursery books the good year he had in 1950, with \$460,000 clinking into his cash register.

One ex-GI in Fred Musser's county came to him after the war and told him that he was interested in the Christmas-tree business. Musser explained the hazards and pitfalls—and the benefits. With the result that he went to the farm owned by the returned soldier, planted it solid with trees (about 2,000 to the acre) and left a bill for \$2,200 for seedlings and labor.

Six years later Fred Musser went back to this boy's farm, paid him \$14,000 for about one-third of the trees, gave him the names of several other people who needed trees. From this one planting Musser believes the ex-GI made \$42,000 or a full profit of \$40,000 without any labor involved.

And this is an old story with him. He

has the names of many people he has helped to a like success. He will instruct them in growing and planting trees and help them market them, or he will actually do the planting himself and reap and buy the cash crop when the time comes.

Here's the way he puts it in his helpful *Growers' Guide*: "The business of growing Christmas trees is still in its infancy and will continue in both good times and bad. Pines were the original Christmas trees. Spruce and fir then came into favor, but planted pines are now rapidly replacing both. All pines are faster-growing than spruce and they retain their long needles and fresh appearance for months after being cut, whereas the short-needed wild trees shed within a day or two after being decorated.

"Pines are easier to produce because their hardiness enables them to thrive on hilly, stony poor land, unsuited for other agricultural purposes. Sun-leached southern and eastern slopes prove very successful. They flourish in practically all climates. Most varieties tolerate low moisture and their growth is more rapid than that of any other Christmas tree, allowing them to be marketed within five to eight years after planting. They require no cultivation."

Once establishing what kind of tree to grow and pointing out how easy the whole thing is, Musser goes into the

type of seedlings to buy, what varieties of pine: red, Scotch, Austrian and white, and gives precise instructions on how to harvest the trees, sell the tree crop, how to properly prepare for and ship to market. He goes into the theory of planting several species for the best results, tells how to test their soil and to properly space the trees for the best and most rapid growth. He gives instructions in pruning and a simple but graphic diagram showing exactly where, when and how to prune for the best results. In short, Fred Musser has outlined, diagrammed and written his own success story for all to see, read and profit by.

Fred Musser does not rest on past accomplishments. Any morning will find him in the nurseries or experimental forests studying his charts on varied plantings. He plants spruce, pines and firs in different types of soils and exposures to determine the best type of tree for specific soil and location. He also varies his plantings to find out how he can produce more trees with the least amount of ground and still not crowd them so that they burn their branches and grow into ill-shaped trees. He has discovered that by planting a row of pines, then a row of spruce, then a row of pines, he can grow many more trees to the acre. Faster growing pines are harvested first and leave room for the spruce to develop their bushy beauty.

He grows most of his own trees but does ship a number of carloads of Balsam fir from Nova Scotia to cities on the Eastern coast. All of the pines and spruces are raised right in Indiana, Pennsylvania, grown to seedlings from seed beds in the mammoth nurseries. Some seeds are imported from Norway and his cross-breeding experiments take in many varieties of trees and phases of planting and growing.

The type of Christmas tree you buy depends largely upon the part of the country you are in. If you use the wild trees shipped in, the chart is something like this: Northeastern, Balsam fir; Southern and Southwestern, the native cedar; Pacific Coast, spruce and Douglas fir; Midwestern, pine, spruce and fir.

If you care about what you are getting when you go to the corner this year and buy your Christmas tree try these tips from Musser:

All firs and spruces have comparatively short needles — 1 to 1½ inches long, and the firs can be distinguished from the spruce by the softer, wider needle. When the buds of the Balsam fir are squeezed between your fingers, there is a strong odor. Spruce needles are about an inch long and closer together on the twig than the fir. All pines have larger needles — from 1½ to 3 inches long and a rough bark. Firs have a smooth, light gray bark. Pine needles are in close clusters of 2 to 5 needles each.

Musser considers the pine the superior tree. So should you. It will hold its needles for two months after it is cut; the other trees do not. Look for fresh green trees with straight, strong stems. Try to select the bushy, almost alert-looking tree. This bushiness means health and a healthy tree is one with a good look, nice odor and a tendency for retaining its needles and not scattering them on your living room floor.

It's quite easy to tell the difference between a wild tree and a cultivated tree. Wild trees are grown by the seeds falling from the parent tree, and there may be as many as 8 or 10 growing in a space 2 or 3 feet square. Evergreens (generic term for Christmas trees) will only branch and get bushy on the side that is exposed to the sun. A majority of wild trees are consequently one-sided trees. They've been crowded out of the sun and their growth stunted. Naturally, the growth of wild trees is not controlled. And control is necessary for a dense, compact, bushy tree.

The cultivated tree is grown in an open field, evenly spaced so that all branches can benefit from the sun and rain. These trees are pruned and sheared when they are 2½ or 3 feet high and given the time to develop into bushy or premium trees. So after this if you get a bad tree you have yourself to blame.

THE END

WHAT NEXT? . . . READ AND GIVE . . .

The Iron Curtain Over America

by JOHN BEATY, formerly with the U. S. Military Intelligence

"TIMELY AND IMPORTANT" — Los Angeles Times

"A factual account of those who betrayed our country, and how the sell out was brought about" — Alvin M. Owsley, former National Commander of the American Legion.

Eighth printing. \$3.00. From your bookseller or postpaid
White Cross Books, Dept. AL, 707 Browder, Dallas, Texas



LEARN MEAT CUTTING

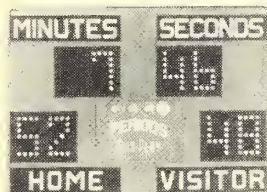
TRAIN QUICKLY in 8 short weeks for a bright future with security in the vital meat business. Trained meat men needed. Good pay, full-time jobs, year-around income, no lay-offs — HAVE A PROFITABLE MARKET OF YOUR OWN!

LEARN BY DOING AT NATIONAL
Get your training under actual meat market conditions in our big modern cutting and processing rooms and retail department.

PAY AFTER GRADUATION
Come to National for complete 8 weeks course and pay your tuition in easy installments after you graduate. Diploma awarded. Free employment help. Thousands of successful graduates. OUR 28th YEAR!

FREE CATALOG — SEND TODAY
Send now for big new illustrated National School catalog. See students in training. Read what graduates are doing and earning. No obligation. Write TODAY. G.I. Approved.

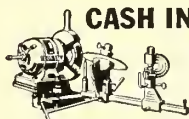
NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MEAT CUTTING, INC.
Dept. A-26 Toledo 4, Ohio



WHAT'S THE SCORE?

• Pep up your school's athletic program with a new, modern FAIR PLAY Scoreboard. Know the score! Know the time! For speedy, accurate scoring and timing, specify FAIR PLAY. Your school engineer can install and service easily. At today's lowest prices. Write for free, illustrated booklet.

FAIR PLAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY
73 Thayer Street Des Moines, Iowa



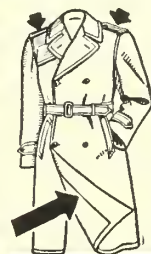
CASH IN YOUR SPARE TIME!

BIG MONEY IN OWN BUSINESS
YOU CAN MAKE UP TO \$40 A DAY sharpening and setting circular saws for factories, lumber yards, builders — with NEW BELSAW COMPLETE CIRCULAR SAW SHOP. Low Cost, only \$15 down, sharpens four to five saws an hour. No Experience Needed! Instructions furnished. SEND A POSTCARD TODAY FOR YOUR FREE BOOK. BELSAWMACHINERY CO., 3062 Field Bldg., Kansas City 11, Mo.



Learn Profitable Profession in 90 days at Home

MEN AND WOMEN, 18 to 60
Swedish Massage graduates make big money working full or spare time with doctors or in hospitals, health resorts, sanatoriums, clubs, private practice. A dignified, interesting career! Qualify for your graduation certificate. Thorough instruction at home as in class rooms. Write now for Illustrated Book—FREE.
The College of Swedish Massage
Dept. 275R, 41 E. Pearson, Chicago 11



GABARDINE TRENCHCOAT

REAL OFFICER'S TYPE! \$7.90
With Military sleeve — NOT RAGLAN, but set-in shoulders, stormpiece, shoulder straps, yoke lining, 2 big slash pockets, belt all around. Weather-sealed by Impreg-nole. Sizes 34-46.

Regulars, Shorts & Longs



GENUINE SUEDE JACKETS \$6.95

THE JACKET THAT ASSURES LONG WEAR (reg. \$15)
Kasha lined, knitted waistband, collar and cuffs, 2 slash pockets, zipper breast pocket. Water repellent treated. Brown. Sizes 34-48.
SEND NO MONEY Pay postman plus 95c COD charges or send check or money order plus 35c postage. Print name, address, size. 10 Day Money Back Guarantee. Exchangeable after Xmas. Dept. A-2
Strago Mfg. Co., 211 7th Ave., N. Y. 11

STOP

Suffering from symptoms of ASTHMATIC ATTACKS

Get relief from dreaded symptoms of bronchial asthma

with ASTHMADOR

...Dr. R. Schiffmann's ASTHMADOR is a quality inhalant formula that helps make breathing easier. Out-sells all other treatments of its kind year after year! Ask your druggist for ASTHMADOR in powder, cigarette or pipe mixture form.

ACCOUNTANT BECOME AN EXPERT

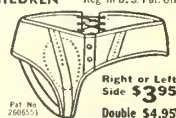
Executive Accountants and C. P. A.'s earn \$4,000 to \$10,000 a year. Thousands of firms need them. We train you thoroughly at home in spare time for C. P. A.'s examinations or executive accounting positions. Previous experience unnecessary. Personal training under supervision of staff of C. P. A.'s. Placement counsel and help. Write for free book, "Accountancy, the Profession That Pays."

LASALLE Extension University, 417 So. Dearborn St.
A Correspondence Institution Dept. 12361-H, Chicago 5, Ill.

RUPTURE-EASER

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN Reg. in U. S. Pat. Off.

A strong, form fitting, washable support. Back lacing adjustable. Snaps up in front. Adjustable leg strap. Soft, flat groin pad. No steel or leather bands. Unexcelled for comfort. Also used as after-operation support. Give measure around the lowest part of the abdomen. Specify right or left side or double. We pay postage except on COD's.



Right or Left Side \$3.95
Double \$4.95

PIPER BRACE CO.
811 Wyandotte Dept. AL-122 Kansas City 6, Mo.

Our Academic Hucksters

(Continued from page 19)

make it clear?—that *today it is orthodox to be collectivist, today it is heretical to be individualistic*. Today the safety, the money, the prestige, the glittering prizes, go only to those who are collectivist. For success and a place in the sun—the line forms on the Left. The two great New York papers that influence Americans to a paramount degree, the great magazines (from *The Atlantic* through *The New Yorker* and on to *The Saturday Review*) ignore or crucify those who do not subscribe to the cultural Left. If you are collectivist, the capitalists will hire you, the great corporations will use you on their broadcasts, the great foundations will support and push you, you will make friends and influence people. All you need do is to conform to the prevailing fallacies and bow down to the Devil (who, as Goethe wisely knew, is always “the Spirit that denies”). The very government in Washington, that allegedly fights communism, will like you much better if you move meekly toward the slowly jelling collectivism of the cultural Left. How long will youth be lulled into conformity and drift on this dull tide of false orthodoxy?

Youth is always for the underdog, always against the Big Shots. Youth loves to live dangerously. How then can youth today consent any longer to follow the Pied Pipers of the Left, the Jockeys of the Trojan Horse, into the *status quo* of collectivism? The great Garibaldi offered the youth of Italy “only poverty and wounds and death and liberty”—and they thronged to his banner. Youth (if I do not overestimate its gallantry) will prefer to be lonely and poor with Whitman, to be poor and lonely with Thoreau, rather than to serve the bosses of communism, the hucksters of collectivism.

Yet today the political and cultural Left always conditions and usually dominates American colleges. The grim and narrow dogmas of the New Puritanism—“social planning,” “economic determinism,” “realism,” secularism, the subordination of man to mass, the destruction of spiritual values such as truth and justice (with the substitution of convenience and expediency), the demand for ever increasing controls by the total state, are (in a far too great number and proportion of American colleges) assumed as axioms of what is “progressive” and “liberal.” The “right” to uphold these intolerantly reactionary dogmas without criticism, ironically called “academic freedom,” is today destroying American freedom. The cultural Left insists that “academic freedom” means its own monopoly of all guidance, all power, all freedom in its own hands. Parents must not object;

if bewildered students question, they are dunked in wise-cracks and ridiculed as “naïve”; if professors protest, the acid of mockery is tossed in their eyes. Every freedom of dissent, whether at Pasadena or Poughkeepsie, the cultural Left brushes aside as “a threat to freedom,” while it tramples liberty under its hoof.

Do I exaggerate? Thoreau said long ago, “A trout in the milk is circumstantial evidence”; and today there are too many trout in the academic milk to have grown there. How did these fishy invaders get into the pure milk of free

to rape. What will happen when men like these return to the U.S. and are expected to behave like ordinary people?” So the American communists, from New York City, spoke to students for whom their fellow Americans were fighting and dying, and the library thought it intellectually sound! Of course the *university* would never have countenanced this, had it known it, but my point is that our colleges *should know what is being done by the hidden enemy*, should watch the manipulations of the Left Hand. And the campus paper, still defending reaction under the slogan of liberalism, defended this—saying that “scholars” must study “propaganda,” and that students can and will always choose the truth. Yet the stuff was exhibited not for scholars, but for the general public, and it was presented as sober intellectual data. What chance has even a good mind to discover the truth when it approaches such materials with naïve American credulity, untrained in the maneuvers of the party line?

On the other hand, in what college in the country have the professors personally or as a unit debunked such propitutes of the party line, such traitors to truth, as a Joliot-Curie or a Red Dean? It would seem to be one of the functions of the intellectual life to warn students against such abdications of integrity. Or what price logic in American colleges?

Again, in most colleges the pretty fable of Chinese communists as “gentle agrarian reformers” (now obviously gory in hue) was highly popular and fashionably “liberal.” Why is it not “liberal” to use as data for the study of the world not the lies of the party line, but the sober, factual report of the AFL on slave labor in Soviet Russia? Yet how many departments of economics or political science use it? How many students who are vaguely sure that Chiang Kai-shek is a crook, know certainly that Stalin is a slave-master?

How many courses in contemporary literature use George Orwell’s *Animal Farm* or 1984, Arthur Koestler’s *Darkness at Noon*, Whittaker Chambers’ *Witness* (probably the greatest autobiography in the world)? Instead they ballyhoo the dull books of the cultural Left—*Grapes of Wrath*, *The Little Foxes*, *Death of a Salesman*, or even the destructive, barren poetry of Ezra Pound. The Association of College English Teachers of Indiana chose Dr. William Carlos Williams for its speaker in the spring of 1952. Surely someone on the committee that selected him should have known that he has a long record on various Red fronts: that in 1940 he signed a party line statement demanding the end of the House Com-

WALLY



(From December, 1939 A.L.M.)

intelligence? Consider just a few of the trout in the academic milk.

In the library of a middlewestern state university, communist publications—pure propaganda, of no intellectual value—were prominently displayed as if they were reliable data. Would the equally fantastic “literature” of the Ku Klux Klan have been so displayed? Consider the intellectual worth of such statements as these: “That the Americans have committed this new crime is an established fact. Every day brings fresh reports of . . . American planes scattering insects, food . . . infested with disease germs. Plague, cholera, typhus have been enlisted as allies by the Americans.” Or: “The Volunteers soon began to feel that many of the G.I.’s were cowards and inhuman. The cowardice at least could be understood, for the Americans were the hated invaders of a tiny nation thousands of miles from the U.S. with no cause or ideal to inspire them to fight bravely. Photographs found on many American prisoners record their role as grinning appreciative spectators or active participants in crimes ranging from murder

mittee on Un-American activities; that in 1951 the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions (a cultural front) chose him as a speaker at a rally in honor of three of the Hollywood Ten who had defied the elected representatives of the American people. But, far worse, Dr. Williams, in his philosophy and his art, tends to fracture the continuity and tradition of western culture, which professors of literature are especially dedicated to defend and cherish. I cite this simply as an example of the probably—and I trust certainly—unconscious bias toward the culture of the Left which seems to afflict the academic mind today.

Again, in American colleges there is a universal tendency to deny and ridicule intellectual absolutes—truth, justice, beauty: these (it is taught) are just shadows cast by social forces. Infected by this, many students and professors (one may call them Pharisees of the High I. Q.) are always plagiarizing Pilate's dull question, "America says this" (they say) "and communism says that, and either is only the most convenient lie." Out of such acid poured on life comes a destruction of man's will; thence emerges cynical negativism, endorsing the suicide of the western world under the mask of "sophisticated intelligence."

Finally, in what academic circles has there been aggressive realism about the collectivist wolves of war in their sheep's clothing of peace offensives? Why do American professors leave their students so ignorant of the facts of life that they believe these brutalitarians who "make a desert and call it a peace"? Who is to blame for the fact that students face a world of deadly danger as if it were a parlor game of whist, not a war for the survival of all values?

Is it not partly or largely explained by the fact that *the professors themselves* are naïve and bewildered—since over 160 of them, from all over America, were sponsors of the Waldorf-Astoria "Peace Conference"; and since more than 100 stood behind a "Bill of Rights Conference"—a prize phony, which only sympathizers with, or dupes of, the party line could have supported?

Such are a few of the many trout in the academic milk!

The truth is that the present generation of students in American colleges is being infected with the polio of collectivism in economics and political science, of intellectual and spiritual nihilism in philosophy and the arts. Thus thunder on the Left continually darkens the sky above us.

Nor is it any answer to parrot the common fallacy, heard in so many college classrooms, that while communism is "abhorrent" (the usual adjective), we

cannot oppose it with our present "outmoded system." We "must progress into something more potent." Such is the usual sales talk for some sort of socialistic concept. We should realize that so, in the 1930's Mao Tse-tung, now the dictator over the unfortunate Chinese people, wrote that the Chinese communists intended to progress through a bourgeois democratic revolution "to a socialist and communist stage." Let us realize clearly and say boldly that *ours* is freedom, and *ours* is the way to orderly progress, while collectivism opens the doors to chaos and old night.

For what is the true revolution today? George Orwell soundly and brilliantly says in 1984: The basic freedom is the freedom to say that two plus two equals four. The collectivists make it the new orthodoxy to say that two plus two equaled three yesterday, and seven today, and God knows what tomorrow. But youth, seeing where the real revolution lies, will live if possible and die if necessary for the freedom to speak the truth that two plus two equals four.

And youth will have allies. In our colleges today many sane, free, brilliant teachers deplore the dominance of the Reactionaries of the Left. Many wise trustees and many sound college presidents know the truth; but they are too often the victims of their own tolerance and timidity. They are afraid of acting because they will be called "illiberal," because their colleges will be smeared as "reactionary," because the red witch-hunt will be loosed upon them. They know the fury of the Right-baiters. They deliberately lean to the Left in order not to seem to lean to the Right. They know that they will be acclaimed as "liberals" if they dismiss a member of the Ku Klux Klan from their faculties, but that they will be boiled in academic oil if they dismiss a member of the far more reactionary communist party. But they must not be daunted by the cheap smears of the verbal acid-throwers. We who believe in liberty—in the basic freedom to say that two plus two equals four—must be bold and aggressive. We must say with Luther, "God helping me, I can do not otherwise." We must no longer tolerate the intolerable; no longer be so "liberal" that we can passively watch the murder of liberty; no longer be so "broad" that we allow the world to become narrow. It is life or death for the world today, and those who are not *for* America are *against* her.

A majority of college professors know this. But they have allowed themselves to be captured by a ruthless militant minority, as free Russia allowed her true revolution to be captured by a minority of red fascists, or as free Germany allowed herself to be captured by a minority of brown fascists. Professors

Last Week I Made \$259.92



Ray Barta

with Science's New Midget Miracle, PRESTO Fire Extinguisher

So reported RAY BARTA of Wisconsin. Many others "cleaning up"—so can YOU!

AMAZING new kind of fire extinguisher. Tiny "Presto" does job of bulky extinguishers that cost 4 times as much, are 8 times as heavy. Ends fires fast as 2 seconds. Fits in palm of hand. Never corrodes. Guaranteed for 20 years! Sells for only \$3.98! Show it to civil defense workers, owners of homes, cars, boats, farms, etc. and to stores for re-sale—make good income. H. J. Kerr reports \$20 a day. C. Kama, \$1,000 a month. Write for FREE Sales Kit. No obligation. MERLITE INDUSTRIES, Inc., Dept. 2912, 201 East 16th St., New York 3, N. Y. IN CANADA: Mopla Co., Ltd., 371 David St., Montreal 1, P.Q. (If you want a regular Presto to use as a demonstrator, send \$2.50. Money back if you wish.)



Science's New Midget Miracle "PRESTO"

KIDNEYS MUST REMOVE EXCESS WASTE

Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slowdown of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache—feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages.

Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

SPECIAL "SAVE HALF" SALE!

Genuine GABARDINE
Troyan and Orlate
DRESS PANTS
for Year Around Wear

SLIGHT FACTORY IMPERFECT
Join the thousands who save up to half by wearing our famous Slight Factory Imperfect pants. Imperfections very slight, do not affect wear. Hard finish. Holds crease. Zipper front. Roomy pockets. Blue, Tan, Gray, Light Brown, Dark Brown, Blue-Gray, Green.

WAIST: 28 to 42 placed or plain front
Sizes: 44 to 50, add 50¢ per pair
Belt: with 2 pairs

SEND NO MONEY Send name, waist size, 1st, 2d and 3d color choice. State if 1 or 2 pairs (belt given with 2 pairs). Pay postman price plus small C.O.D. Or send price plus 25¢ postage, save C.O.D. Money Back Guarantee.

VALUES TO \$12.95
5.95 PR.
2 Pairs \$11.75
\$2.50 Belt GIVEN

LINCOLN TAILORS Dept. AM-15 Lincoln, Nebr.

60 POWER TELESCOPE \$3.95

VARIABLE EYEPIECE 20 x 40 x 60 — BRASS BOUND

NEW! Three telescopes in one, 3 different magnifications. 20 power for ultra-bright images with 40 and 60 power for extra long range. Guaranteed to bring distant objects, people, sports events, ships, moon, stars, etc. 60 times as close.

Most powerful anywhere. Contains 3 sections. Closes to 1 ft. long. Contains ground and polished lenses. Also used as a powerful compound microscope. Directions included. Mass production enables us to offer this instrument at amazing price of \$3.95 complete. Ready for immediate use. We pay postage. Get yours NOW.

CRITERION CO. 331 Church St. Dept. LA 2 Hartford 3, Conn.

REAL ESTATE

BE A BROKER

PAYS BIG! SEND FOR FREE, BIG, ILLUSTRATED CATALOG NOW! Graduates report making substantial incomes. Start and run your own business quickly. Men, women of all ages, learn easily. Course covers Sales, Property Management, Appraising, Loans, Mortgages, and related subjects. **STUDY AT HOME** or in classrooms in leading cities. Diploma awarded. Write for free book! No obligation. **G.I. APP.**

WEAVER SCHOOL OF REAL ESTATE (FCA)
Suite 300 Law Bldg. Dept. AT Kansas City, Mo.

FREE BOOK TELLS NOW

I need 500 Men
To Wear and Show
Made-to-Measure SUITS



Pay No Money—Send No Money
My plan is amazing! Just take a few easy orders for my sensational values in made-to-measure suits—and get your own suits **without a penny cost** and make money too! Men can't resist the outstanding style, long wear and low price of my made-to-measure suits. You need no experience. Spare time pays big profits. Rush name and address today for complete details. Big **Free Sample Outfit** contains 150 actual woolen samples, style illustrations, etc. Write now!
J. C. FIELD & SON, INC., Dept. P-1605
Harrison & Throop Sts., Chicago 7, Ill.

52 BALLOONS \$1
THAT MAKE **GIANT**
CIRCUS ANIMALS

Some blow up 3 ft. to 4 ft. Easy to make **GIANT CIRCUS ANIMALS**—instructions included. 4 ft. Ostrich, 3 ft. Giraffe, a yard full of 12" kit fox. Make a big **SANTA CLAUS** and a set of **REINDEER**. FREE with each \$2.00 order, a genuine balloon squawker. FREE with each \$5.00 order, 50 plastic toys. (A Complete Western Railroad).
CIRCUS BALLOONS, Dept. AL-12
62 Garth Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.

1952



Christmas Greetings
© USA

\$1.00



SEWS A LOCK STITCH LIKE SEWING MACHINE
For all heavy duty hand sewing—leather, canvas, rags, gloves, boots, shoes. Sewers like the Complete directions. Includes extra needles and treaded bobbin. Price \$1.00 postpaid.
NETCRAFT CO. BOX 8 TOLEDO 13, OHIO

Over **1000** **WAR SURPLUS**
and factory surplus **BARGAINS**
in our NEW 60 page CATALOG
SEND 10c TODAY
C&H Electric Machine Co., Inc.
428 W. JunEAU Ave., Milwaukee 3, Wis.

Get on
"UNCLE SAM'S"
Payroll

START AS HIGH AS \$3,795.00 YEAR

COUPON
Name _____
Address _____
Age _____

Thousands appointments making made.
32-Page Book **FREE**
Mail Coupon

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
Dept. S-62, Rochester 4, N. Y.
Not Government Controlled
First Rush with charge, (1) 32-page book with list of U.S. Government jobs; (2) Tell me how to qualify for one.

who do not speak out against, and fight against, this seizure of academic power by red fascists, are as culpable as the good docile Germans who passively accepted a Hitler whom they hated. If it is "illiberal" to oppose the murderers of liberty, if it is "reactionary" to fight the Great Reaction, if it is "old-fashioned" to see and serve the ageless truth,—so what? Let us dare the brass-knuckles of the Left, let us stand inexorably against

collectivism because we are steadfastly for life. Collectivism is the road to death; freedom is the road to life. We choose freedom.

If professors and students wake up and initiate their revolution of 1776, they still can rescue education from darkness at noon and thunder on the Left. There is still time—but it is later than you think. When shall we dead awaken?

THE END

What'll We Get The Kids?

(Continued from page 17)

carefully for only ten minutes at a time, a couple of times each day, in the weeks before Christmas. Note exactly what he does, observe the kind of toys which intrigue him most and capture his attention for the longest periods. Jot down your findings. After a week, a definite pattern will emerge.

Then, *get him toys and playthings which carry these activities one step further.*

For example, you will notice that a three-year-old would be interested chiefly in sandbox play, using pail and shovel. He fills the pail, pats it carefully, dumps it out, makes many little mounds. Now get him a sieve to sift the sand. Or a dump truck. Or little animal molds. Or a watering can with which he can wet the sand and fashion more durable mounds. The point is that, at this stage, he is interested in digging—the new things carry him a step along in his development.

But be careful! Don't jump stages. Fight the temptation to get that slick steam shovel with the crank that operates a winch, enabling junior to do his own excavating. Sure, it's a swell toy for digging, but a three-year-old simply lacks the dexterity to work it. And by the time he grows up to it, he'll be so tired of seeing the gadget around that it will hold no novelty for him.

The method works from infancy to teens. There is basically no difference between getting a set of large beads which a three-month-old baby can grasp and a photo developing and printing outfit with which a 14-year-old boy can while away hours in a darkroom. The beads carry the infant further along in motor control—the photographic equipment is a logical advance over the interest you may have observed he has taken in cameras.

In older children, of course, the problem is simpler. Observation can be combined with so simple an expedient as direct questioning. An older child will generally request something which moves along in a path he has accepted—a microscope set, complete with dissecting tools, slides and specimens to further his interest in biological experimentation; more advanced construction equipment in the form of erector sets

or tool chests; more books and better materials with which to sculpt or paint; additional rolling stock for his model railroad.

Again, beware of the pitfalls. One of the biggest mistakes fathers of older children make is trying to wrench a youngster out of his orbit of interest. Bob, for instance, a bookish sort of boy, has shown no aptitude nor desire for things scientific, but dad feels it's a scientific age and Bob should get hep. So for Christmas, Bob gets a chemistry set, a real whang-doodle of an affair with almost professional lab apparatus and materials. Bob dutifully thanks his father, dabbles with it a few days and then drops it.

Now Bob is an ardent collector. Stamps are his passion. Instead of trying to steer him abruptly into a totally different course, Bob's father should have bought something new and exciting in the stamp field.

This is not to say, however, that new hobbies and interests cannot be encouraged. They certainly can! But no plant can grow without a seed. No interest can take root unless the seed for it lies within the youngster. And it's the parent's job to determine, by careful watching, if this germ of an interest exists.

Now, how about some specific suggestions on what toys to select for children of various ages?

Here is a list of playthings recommended by the Toy Guidance Council. The council's selections were made by a panel of educator-experts headed by Emma D. Sheehy, associate professor of childhood education at Teachers College of Columbia University. Use this list in combination with your own observations, and a happy Yule morning will be practically guaranteed for junior—as well as for mom and pop.

Infancy

The infant's first motor control is over his eyes, hence bright objects such as balls and rattles hung in the crib and carriage, or floating toys in the bath, hold considerable appeal. Next comes control over head and neck muscles, then the muscles of the shoulders, arms, trunk, legs and hands. At three or four months, the baby tries to grasp and hold

plastic rattles, rubber balls, large wooden beads.

At this age, the infant tends to put things into his mouth, so make sure his playthings are too large to be swallowed and are smooth and non-poisonous. At six months, babies can hold two objects at a time and will enjoy handling soft dolls or animals. They want things they can watch, bang, bite, drop, push, shake and hear—things such as bead dolls, rattles, bath toys, balls and washable stuffed animals. At ten months, babies start to creep, and this should be encouraged by placing sound-making push toys or cuddly dolls or animals just beyond their reach.

One to Two Years

An infant now has good control over hands and fingers and enjoys simple wood or plastic toys. Recommended are nests of blocks he can take apart and fit together, colorful peg boards, flat wooden floor trains, rubber toys, push and pull action toys and simple musical instruments. Remember that a baby's hands are tiny and his toys should not be too large for him to manage by himself.

Most babies learn to walk by 14 months, so next come outdoor gadgets such as wheelbarrows, wagons, small doll carts. Just before two, children start developing a joy in rhythmic sound, and love phonographs with children's records, toy pianos and simple story books with bright pictures.

Two to Four Years

Now the child becomes more skillful in play. He can put pegs into holes and screw and unscrew simple things. He delights in toys he can manipulate, such as small boats, natural-finish kindergarten sets, peg toys, simple puzzles, pounding sets and trucks on wheels. He also enjoys scribbling with crayon or chalk on a small blackboard.

At this age, girls want realistic but simply dressed baby dolls.

At three, the child begins to display astounding imaginative tendencies. He enjoys playing with doctor and nurse kits, airplanes, automobiles, simple wood or mechanical trains, holster sets. Boys often pretend to be animals, policemen, soldiers, cowboys. Girls pretend they are mothers or nurses, putting dolls to bed, dressing and undressing them, feeding them, reenacting their own experiences. Both boys and girls enjoy playing with simple housekeeping toys such as cleaning sets, play stoves, dishes, table and chair sets.

Physical activity should be encouraged with outdoor gyms, slides, inflated water toys, simple wheel playthings, velocipedes, cars.

Four to Six Years

Through the fourth and fifth years, a child is happiest when playing in groups. Simple games such as ring toss,

tiddledly winks, jackstraws, ten pins encourage group play.

The youngster has now advanced considerably. He can complete picture puzzles, use crayons or paints and cut paper dolls with blunt scissors. Roller skates, a coaster wagon, sidewalk bike and scooter keep him active physically.

The tendency to imitate elders is much more pronounced. Girls want dolls, doll houses, bassinets, furniture, dishes and housekeeping toys.

Six to Eight Years

Boys and girls now manifest marked differences in play interests. Boys enjoy



"Well, you can just find your appetite!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

watching and participating in sports, thus a simple baseball, football or basketball outfit will be a prized possession. Gym equipment such as rings and parallel bars fitted up in playroom, yard or basement is especially recommended as an aid to physical development. Electric train outfits and metal construction sets have educational value and inspire practical interests in mechanics and electricity.

Girls like elaborate doll houses, large carriages, well-styled dollhouse furniture and dishes, lifelike dolls with attractive wardrobes with which to indulge their love of the imaginative in playing "mother." Other suggestions: domestic cleaning sets, cooking utensils, laundry outfits, electric irons.

Both boys and girls will be delighted with simple parlor games that will stimulate their knowledge and help them with their school work, as well as action games that develop strength and skill.

Eight to Ten Years

Now special interests, marked likes and dislikes predominate. Be most careful to select playthings catering to these desires.

Most children of this age enjoy reading. Give them fiction, history, geog-

(Continued on page 61)

WANTED MAN WITH CAR

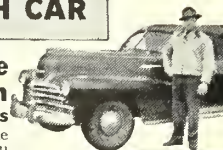
No Time Like
Now to Get In
McNess Business

It's no trick to make good money when you use your car as a McNess "Store on Wheels." Farmers buy everything they can from McNess Men because McNess Products are tops in quality, represent extra values. Attractive business-getting prizes and premiums; also money-saving deals to customers make selling McNess daily necessities a snap.

We Supply Capital—Start Now!

There's no better work anywhere. Pays well, permanent, need no experience to start, and we supply capital to help you get started quick. You begin making money first day. Write at once for McNess Dealer Book. It's FREE. Tells all—no obligation. (1)

THE MCNESS CO., 11 Clark St., Freeport, Me.



Use Your
CAR
to Raise
Your
PAY

Learn here the TRUTH about

PSORIASIS

IS IT A SKIN DISEASE
OR INTERNAL?

For several years a number of physicians have had amazing success in relieving the itching and disfiguring scaly skin of Psoriasis with LIPAN—a new medical wonder taken internally. LIPAN (registered U. S. Patent Office) is a combination of glandular substances that work internally. Clinical results show LIPAN successful in over 90% of the cases. Even stubborn lesions are alleviated to a degree almost beyond belief. Absolutely harmless! Ask your druggist for LIPAN, or write direct for free booklet. Or send for month's supply (183 tablets), enclosing check or money order for \$8.50.

SPIRT & COMPANY, Dept. AM, Waterbury, Conn.

Made \$900 IN SPARE TIME

"I made about \$900 last year with my Foley equipment sharpening 950 saws in my spare time."

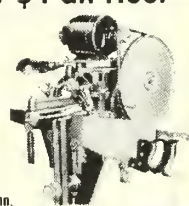
Leo H. Mit.

Make up to \$3 or \$4 an Hour

With a Foley Automatic Saw Filer you can file hand, band and circular saws so they cut smoother and faster and bring you repeat cash business. No canvassing—no experience needed.

FREE BOOK "MONEY MAKING FACTS" shows how to start at home in spare time. Write today, no salesman will call.

FOLEY MFG. CO.
1239-2 Foley Bldg., Minneapolis 18, Minn.



Men's Genuine Nylon Hose

Guaranteed to Wear 6 Months
— or you get new hose FREE!




Compare with hose up to \$1
Less than 59¢ PR.
6 Pcs. \$3.49

SAVE on genuine Dupont Nylon anklets. Guaranteed in writing to wear 6 months or new hose Free! Fine silky smooth 100% nylon body. Elastic top, nylon reinforced double heel and toe. Sizes: 10 to 13. Dark Assortment: Brown, Dark Gray, Maroon, Blue, Light Assortment: Light Gray, Maize, Tan. Or all black or all sold in lots of 6 pairs only.

SEND NO MONEY. Send name, address, size and color. Pay postman only \$3.49 for 6 pairs, plus small C.O.D. or send price, plus 25¢ postage, save C.O.D.

LINCOLN TAILORS Dept. AM-17 Lincoln, Nebr.



FOLDING CHAIRS

IN Steel or Wood
FOLDING BANQUET TABLES

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
AND LOW DIRECT PRICES

J. P. REDINGTON & CO.
DEPT. 197 SCRANTON 2, PA.

**Bookkeepers ...
Bakers ...
and Busy
Dressmakers ...**



Americans Are Rolling Up Their Sleeves!

**YES, ALL KINDS OF PEOPLE
ARE GIVING BLOOD SO THAT
OUR WOUNDED MAY LIVE!**

• Today, the blood of a Boston bookkeeper may be flowing through the veins of a wounded kid from a Kansas farm ... the blood of a pretty Southern housewife may have saved the life of a grizzled leatherneck. For, blood is blood, a God-given miracle for which there is no substitute ... and when a man's life hangs in the balance and blood is needed, there is nothing else to take its place!

Right now the need for blood is urgent. In hospitals —at home and overseas—

many men require four and six transfusions during delicate operations. And the blood *must be there*—when it's needed. So give the most precious gift of all—*your blood!*

Be assured that giving blood is neither difficult nor distressing. And what a thrill there is in knowing that you've performed a really unselfish act! So call your local American Red Cross today and make an appointment. And tell your friends and neighbors about your experience. Let them share the wonderful feeling Americans get when they roll up their sleeves—and give blood.

But—

**WHAT HAPPENED
TO THAT PINT OF
BLOOD YOU WERE
GOING TO GIVE?**



Call Your American Red Cross Today!



(Continued from page 59)

raphy, but always within the field of their interest. Advanced craft and construction toys, chemistry and electronic outfits, dressmaking and designing sets are recommended. Hobbies come to the fore. Boys now are capable of understanding the principles of simple electricity. They enjoy railroading, laying out and operating miniature railways, and exhibit unusual skill in manipulating accessories.

The child will still take pleasure in most of the indoor and outdoor games he previously enjoyed, but will become more selective in his play, choosing those in which he is more skillful.

Ten Years and Over

Although a child of ten or eleven joins organized groups and becomes strongly interested in competitive play, he still is vitally interested in increased creative and constructive skill. Boys take great pride in painstakingly making intricate and exact models of airplanes, bridges, boats, trains. Girls will often design or copy real dresses and accessories in detail, for themselves as well as their doll collections.

From ten on through teens, both boys and girls will want practical sports equipment, according to their talents and skills. Baseball, football, basketball, skating, sledding claim attention, as well as archery, target shooting, dart games, shuffleboard, soft ball and table tennis.

Hobbies now take on a greater importance. Typical are photography, collecting of all kinds including stamps, coins and records, block printing, wood-burning, metal work, advanced drawing and sculpturing. Map puzzles and games that help in school activities will also be welcomed, while all types of books, selected to appeal to his more highly developed mentality and his tastes, will be appreciated by the average teen-ager.

That's the list, as recommended by experts, but there is one big caution:

You cannot choose a plaything arbitrarily from the list and expect it to please your child. You *must* observe or question the youngster and follow his path of interest. A telegraph set for a 10-year-old might be fine, theoretically, but it'll be wasted unless he wants it.

Now how about gifts for children of friends or relatives whose play activities you can't observe personally? Dr. Langdon of the Toy Institute has some suggestions for you:

Give thought to where and how the family lives, she points out. If it's a walk-up apartment, a light weight truck would be more practical than a large, heavy one.

"One of the surest guides to youngsters' interests," says Dr. Langdon, "is the fact that they love to imitate activities that they see around them. If

mother is an enthusiastic cook, the children will enjoy miniatures of culinary equipment. If father likes golf, a miniature golf bag and clubs will be sure to appeal. If dad is handy with tools, junior will enjoy a gift of lumber sized to playroom projects with miniature tools."

What's inside Santa's bulging pack this year?

In the career field, there are bulldozers, bucket loaders and rock drills for young highway engineers. There is a track-cleaning car for railroad maintenance and complete equipment for a small-fry pastry chef as well as a convertible car with a tool kit enabling the young mechanic to make his own repairs. For the junior architect there are futuristic blocks which can be stacked in replicas of the U.N. building and the famous many-windowed Lever House in New York City. There is a completely equipped miniature beauty parlor and a junior stewardess kit.

For the intrepid space voyager there is a jet plane that fires six streams of water at one time from its rocket guns, figures made of plastic which are rigged up in the latest inter-planetary garb, a rocket gun that shoots rubber darts and space telephones that work without batteries up to a half mile away. The planetary system has become the theme for a new idea in wall decoration. It's a unique scenic panel called Moon Patrol which comes in the form of a ten-piece do-it-yourself kit. Two panels depict a party of Earthmen in space suits against the moon's jagged craters and eight smaller pieces show the earth, as it might look from the moon, Saturn and six rocket ships that are streaking through space.

As for dolls, there are new types that walk, many sporting the latest in poodle haircuts, horse-tail hairdos and bell-shaped skirts. Among the novelties are a plastic whale that really spouts water, a fire engine which sprays a steady stream when pressure is applied and a little bank with its own secret combination. And, of course, there are cowboy and Indian things in abundance.

Yes, you can get jackstones for a few cents and model railroad equipment for several thousand dollars. You can buy a whistle for a dime or a log cabin playhouse, complete with fence, electrical fixtures and furniture, for \$750. You can buy novelties for coins or a fabulous speedboat imported from France and propelled by foot pedals for \$350.

But whatever you buy, whatever you spend, you'll see that wonderful, heart-warming smile on the face of your youngster only if it's something he wants.

You're going to be lighter of wallet come Yule—might as well be light of heart, too, by knowing your gift is appreciated.

THE END

524 DIFFERENT GENUINE STAMPS—50¢



ROOSEVELT CHURCHILL

This Sensational Collection of Unusual Postage Stamps includes: Albania, Roosevelt Churchill Issue complete; Hungarian Triangle Bird Set; Spain's Goya Nude Duchess; Da Vinci's Mona Lisa in original colors; South Molucca's (a new nation) 3 gorgeous sets; MacArthur Issue, U.P.U. Issue, United Nations Set; Indonesia U.P.U., and hundreds more! To introduce our bargain approvals 524 ALL DIFFERENT stamps cataloging over \$11.00 for only 50¢!

STAMPEX CO., 116-HG NASSAU ST., N. Y. C.

Guaranteed 1-Year Wear!

NYLO Gabardine DRESS TROUSERS

Sensational Longer-Wearing Fabric

Wears like iron—4 times as long as ordinary gabardine! Guaranteed in writing to wear a full year! Fine quality. Smart styling. Superior tailoring. Hard finish holds creases. Snaptex inside waistband holds shirt down, pants up. Zipper front. 5 pockets. For year-around dress, business, sport. Blue-Gray, Tan, Blue, Light Brown, Dark Brown, Gray. WAIST: 28 to 42 pleated front. 28 to 50 plain front.

SEND NO MONEY See name address, size, 1st, 2d and 3d color choice. State if 1 or 2 pairs (belt given with 2 pairs). Pay postman price plus small C.O.D. Or send price plus 25¢ postg. save C.O.D. Order yours today

LINCOLN TAILORS Lincoln, Nebr. Dept. AM-16

Values to \$12.95 2 PRS. \$14.95 \$7.95 PR. \$2.50 Belt FREE

STOPS FOGGY WINDSHIELDS NEW Chemical Mitt

Amazing Discovery! Autoists wild over new FOG-STOP Windshield Cleaner. Simply glide over windshield chemically-treated Mitt—at once glass sparkles crystal clear. Blurry mist, frost, sleet, snow disappear like magic. Stops fogging. Sells like wild!

SAMPLES FOR AGENTS Sample offer sent immediately to all who send name once. Hurry! Postcard will do. SEND NO MONEY—just your name. KRISTEE CO., Dept. 1465, AKRON 8, OHIO

LAW...

STUDY AT HOME Legally trained men win higher positions and bigger success in business and public life. Greater opportunities now than ever before. More Ability: More Prestige: More Money We guide you can train at home during spare time. Degree of LL.B. We furnish all text material, including 14-volume Law Library. Low cost, easy terms. Get our valuable 48-page "Law Training for Leadership" and "The Success Book" FREE. Send NOW LASALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY, 417 South Dearborn Street A Correspondence Institution, Dept. 12361L, Chicago 5, Ill.

BE A LOCKSMITH

Learn Locksmithing and Keymaking from Experts in Your Spare Time at Home! Age or physical handicap no disadvantage. Year-round, steady income in this permanent, respected field. Full or part time. Practical, illustrated lessons show you how to make money even while learning! All materials and special tools supplied. Send for FREE BOOKLET. LOCKSMITHING ACADEMY, Dept. L-3, 15 Park Ave., Rutherford, N. J. Lic. by State of N. J. V. A. Approved

TOWELS

12 Large Size Assorted Colors ONLY \$1.00

Money Back Guarantee. Order Now! MURRAY HILL HOUSE, Dept. LA 2, 157 East 31st St., New York 16, N. Y. Dealers' Inquiries Invited

BUY IT WHOLESALE!

START A BUYING SERVICE

at home, spare time. Get big-name merchandise for clients (and yourself) at up to 40% and more below the regular list price. Make fat commissions. Folks eagerly buy through you to get sizeable discounts. Send postcard for details.

AMERICAN BUYERS' SERVICE 631-AL Linden Ave., Buffalo 16, N. Y.

INVENTORS

If you believe that you have an invention, you should find out how to protect it. We are registered Patent Attorneys. Send for copy of our Patent Booklet "How to Protect Your Invention," and an "Invention Record" form. No obligation. They are yours for the asking.

McMORROW, BERMAN & DAVIDSON Registered Patent Attorneys 146-G Victor Building Washington 1, D. C.



MEMBERSHIP INSIGNIA

	Midget	Regulation
10 Karat Gold with full-cut three-point diamond...	\$17.70	\$18.48
14 Karat Gold with full-cut three-point diamond...	18.60	20.40
10 Karat Gold.....	2.70	3.48
14 Karat Gold.....	3.60	5.40

Membership insignia available with silver-center for disabled veterans, also with pin-back brooch, at no additional charge.

Prices include Federal Excise Tax



L918—Swank gold-filled Tie Chain. Bright polished, natural gold. Center plate opens to accommodate picture. \$2.34



L919—Swank Tie Bar to match L918 and LN945. \$2.34



LN945—Swank Cuff Link set, to match L919 and L918. \$3.00

Prices include Federal Excise Tax



LN937—Gold plated Legion Tie Chain. Bright Polish. \$1.80



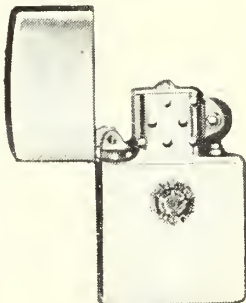
L920—Gold plated Legion Tie Bar. Bright polish, natural gold. \$1.50



LN727—"The New Album" Billfold.—Extra roomy. Carries up to 30 cards, passes or photos. Double currency pockets and two key pockets. Best quality English Morocco in black or brown, also in English Pigskin. Embossed Legion Emblem in gold. \$9.00



L966—Ritepoint with visible fuel supply. Polished chrome top. Reservoir available in crystal, emerald, ruby or topaz. \$3.95



L962—Zippo—Famous windproof streamlined lighter. Lifetime guarantee. Satin chrome finish. \$4.27



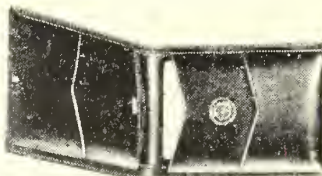
L1105—Auto or Utility Robe. 75% wool, 25% rayon. Size 50" x 60". Plaid design in rich blending colors. Packed in moisture repellent zipper case with carrying handle. Legion or Auxiliary hand-woven insignia. Specify emblem desired. Complete with case. \$9.75



L965—Evans—Emblem enameled in true Legion colors. Plain polish, golden metal finish. \$4.00

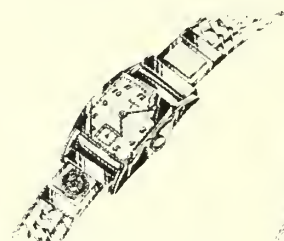
Lighters L966 and L962 also available with Auxiliary emblem.

Prices include Federal Excise Tax



LN665—"Director" Billfold—Smooth cowhide, black only. Nylon stitching, all "Director" features, including secret currency pocket, duplicate key pockets, permanent registration, sliding card pockets. Turned edged, branded leather. Embossed Legion emblem in gold. \$6.00

Prices include Federal Excise Tax

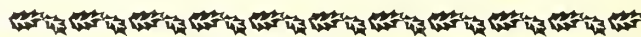


LN990—Smart 17 Jewel Elgin Watch. Heavy crystal. Gold filled case with stainless steel back. Special Legion metal expansion band to match. DuraPower main-spring. Complete, tax included \$37.50



LN992—Elgin All-American Shockmaster. Shock and water resistant. Anti-magnetic. Unbreakable crystal. Accurate 17-jewel movement. Steel case, luminous dial. With matching Legion expansion watch band \$45.00

MAKE THIS AN American Legion CHRISTMAS



New Official Legion Shirt. Best quality broadcloth, perfectly styled, color-fast. Embroidered collar insignia. Removable, heavily gold-plated Legion buttons enameled in colors. All sizes from 13½ to 18 and all standard sleeve lengths.

White . . \$4.00 Blue . . \$4.25
Legion Blue or Legion Gold Ties, with emblem attached as shown. \$1.10 each

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

All Prices are complete including Federal Excise or Manufacturers Excise Tax. Shipping charges prepaid if remittance accompanies order. Prompt delivery on all items.



L975-15



L975-10

L975-15—10 Karat natural gold. Hand-carved eagle on each side. \$16.50 complete with tax.

L975-10—10 Karat natural gold with decorative design on each side in hard enamel. Emblem, superimposed on genuine black onyx. Complete with Federal Excise Tax \$21.00



L975-21—10 Karat natural gold military design with hand carved top and sides. Shield of the U. S. on each side. Emblem affixed to Legion blue hard baked enamel. Regularly \$26.40
November and December special \$19.60
Tax included

National Emblem Sales, Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Indiana

☐ Enclosed is remittance for \$..... ☐ Ship C.O.D. for \$.....

Please rush delivery of the following:

12M52

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

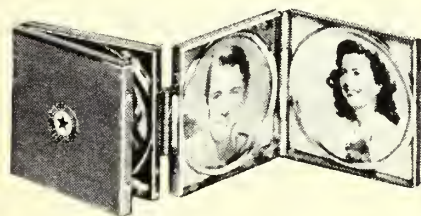


AN990—Elgin 17 jewel ladies' wrist watch. Beautiful matching expansion bracelet. Gold filled case, DuraPower mainspring. Complete with tax \$45.00



AN991—17 jewels. Modern case design. DuraPower mainspring. Gold filled case. Complete with tax. Unusual value \$33.75

MAKE THIS AN *Auxiliary* CHRISTMAS



AN241—Four picture, folding photo case. Fully hinged joints. Satin finish with bright polished edges. Complete \$2.75



A279—Ring and emblem in 10 Karat Gold, hand engraved side design. Emblem securely set in choice of three stones, Black onyx, Blue Spinel and Synthetic Ruby. Black onyx \$20.70
Blue Spinel \$22.20
Synthetic Ruby \$22.80
tax included. Be sure to specify finger size.



A276

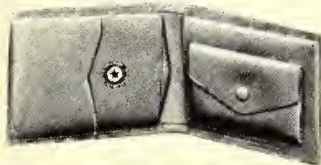
A276—Auxiliary Ring, 10 Karat Gold. Dainty filigree encircles oval black onyx. Slender polished shank. Complete with tax \$12.00

Designate ring size

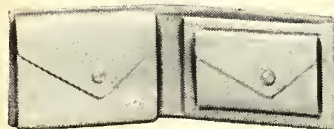


A278

A278—10 Karat Gold ring with plain polished shank and scroll signet type top. Complete with tax \$10.80

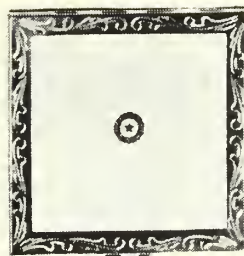


A87—Amity "Directress." Smooth cowhide. Secret currency pocket, duplicate key pockets, permanent registration, roomy coin purse, tab closure. Available in brown, red or green. Name imprinted free if remittance accompanies order. Complete \$6.00



A90—Princess Gardner "Registrar." Smooth lambskin. Interlocked construction, eliminating raw edges and stitches. Photo card case, double gusset key and coin pocket and bill compartment. Removable 8 card case. Inner button on card case and on outside of billfold. Available in Red, black and green. Complete with tax \$4.74

Name gold embossed if remittance accompanies order.



AN121—Volupte Compact. 3 inches square. Scroll border. Satin finish front and back. Full size clear-view mirror. Complete \$3.00



AN127—Elgin American Compact. Contrasting tone finish on best quality, gold-tone metal. Unusual shape and pattern. Complete \$5.95



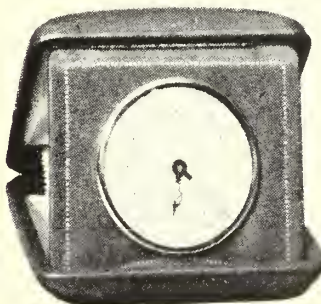
AN222—Perfumette. Heavy, glass bottom interior, encased in bright polished metal protector with metal top. \$1.65



A171—Sterling Silver bow-knot brooch. Safety catch. Complete with tax. \$2.70



A170—Hand carved, open leaf design. Heavy weight sterling silver. Complete with tax \$6.66



A265—Travel-Alarm Clock. Smart, dependable, compact, with 30-hour precision movement. Luminous dial and hands. Available in blue, tan, maroon or brown, simulated leather case with gold-color metal bezel. Size 4 1/4" x 3 1/2" x 1 1/2" closed. Complete with Federal Tax \$9.54
Also available with Legion emblem.



Official American Legion Auxiliary Membership Insignia

10 Karat Gold, safety catch, hard-baked enamel. \$3.24

14 Karat Gold, safety catch, hard-baked enamel. \$4.32

Also available with gold center star at indicated prices.



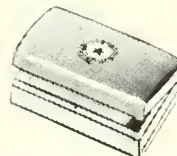
A230



A110

A230—Natural gold-filled Bracelet. Bright finish, plain panel. Double fold-over safety catch. Double serpentine chain. Gift box. Complete, Federal Excise Tax included. \$6.78

A110—Sterling silver, hand engraved, brilliantly set diamond-like rhinestones. Best quality. Sterling silver Auxiliary emblem. Complete with tax. \$26.40



AN223—Pill Box. Attractive, dull finish, oblong. White enameled lining for added protection. Complete \$1.35



A159



AN157

A159—Sun ray crystal pendant, mounted in sterling silver filigree frame with 18 inch sterling silver chain. Complete with tax \$5.58

Also available as above except pendant in gold plated on sterling silver with best quality gold plated chain. Complete with tax \$6.12

AN157—Heart Locket. Best quality, gold filled. Soldered links. 18 inch chain, two-picture locket. Engraved front and back. With tax \$4.68



Parting Shots

RELATIVELY SPEAKING

*We have some wealthy relatives.
We do not see them much.
They live afar, but still they are
The kin we'd love to touch.*

—RICHARD ARMOUR

TIME FOR A CHANGE

Many many years ago a medical society was holding a meeting. After most of the business of the meeting had been concluded, the secretary read a letter from a friend who was in the Consular Service. Among other things, it told of the urgent need for a resident physician at his post. In the moment of silence that followed, a young doctor arose.

"I wish you'd put me down for that place," he said. "It sounds good to me. My practice here died last night."

—DAN BENNETT

VOCAL STRATEGY

When a woman lowers her voice, it's a sign she wants something. When she raises her voice, it's a sign she didn't get it.

—F. G. KERNAN

STUCK

The man got off a train, green in the face. A friend who met him asked him what was wrong.

"Train sickness," said the traveler. "I'm always deathly sick when I ride backwards on a train."

"Why didn't you ask the man sitting opposite you to change with you?" asked the friend.

"I thought of that," replied the traveler, "but there wasn't anybody there."

—MORRIS PAST

JOE BLOW

*I didn't murder that honking blight
Who leans on his horn at each traffic
light,
But if ever they catch the guy
Who did this laudable homicide,
This public service for all who ride,
I'll back up his alibi!* —BERTON BRALEY

ME AGAIN?

The small worm was crawling along the road on a hot day. He stopped for a breather, and noticed another worm coming up next to him.

"Honey, I could go for you," said the first worm. "What say we two get married?"

"Don't be silly," answered the second. "I'm your tail."

—MILT HAMMER

ADOLESCENCE

*When your kids are sure
They're maturer than you're!*

—VIRGINIA BRASIER

A HELPFUL HAND

The lecturer on forest conservation was loudly berating the general public for its indifference to the preservation of our timber reserves.

"I don't suppose," he declared, "there is a person here tonight who has done a single thing toward conserving our timber supply."

After a momentary silence, a meek voice spoke up from the rear, "I did. I once shot a woodpecker."

—JOSEPH C. SALAK

SIGN POST

Direction signs all have a way of showing
Whenever we are traveling by car,
The way we came and also where we're
going.

They never seem to tell us where we
are.

—HARRY LAZARUS

INSECT KILLER

A lady was shopping at a vegetable stand. "I want to get some beer leaves for my husband," she said to the clerk. "Do these have any poison spray on them?"

"No, I'm sorry, madame," replied the clerk. "You'll have to get that at the drugstore."

—ROY A. BRENNER

RUNNING LOW

*One of our natural resources which
stands in danger of being drained is the
American taxpayer.*

—SIDNEY BRODY

WHAT'S THE REASON

While the child psychologist tinkered with his car, his small son Peter played with the little girl next door. Suddenly, the boy gave his playmate a violent push and she fell to the ground. Before his psychologist parent could scold, Peter turned to him and asked innocently:

"Daddy, why did I do that?"

—F. G. KERNAN

HELEN AND ME

*Helen of the carmine lips
Launched, they say, a thousand ships;
I am not so fair and lissome*

— All I do with boats is miss 'em!

—ETHEL JACOBSON

ONCE A GENTLEMAN . . .

A political argument waxed a bit brisk between a militant lady from the North and her opponent, a gentleman of the Old South.

The argument soon turned rather one-sided and at the end of the evening the self-appointed victor could not resist crowing.

"I think you'll admit that I had the best of you this evening," she said coyly. "But I hope that won't prevent you from trying again on some other point."

"Yes," the gentleman agreed suavely, "you did have a big advantage over me, madame. I let *you* finish your sentences!" With which he bowed an impeccable good-night.

—MRS. DWIGHT DIVINE

SOLACE

Remember, if somebody gets in your hair,
There's really no cause to begin to
Act grumpy, unhappy, perturbed and annoyed—

Be glad you have hair to get into.

—PHILIP LAZARUS



"Good heavens! . . . Gesundheit, dear."

Other times, other tastes...



What made Milwaukee change its mind?

No doubt about it...modern times and modern taste have changed Milwaukee's mind about beer.

Now, year after year, Blatz is the largest-selling beer in Milwaukee...where nearly three-quarters of the country's wonderful premium beers are brewed!

So lift a glass of Blatz tonight. When you do, you'll join the growing millions of Americans who sing: "I'm from Milwaukee and I ought to know, it's Blatz, Blatz, Blatz, wherever you go."

Today it's Blatz!



Milwaukee's finest beer!



2 ways to say:
"Merry Christmas...
 pleasant smoking!"



R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
 Winston-Salem, N. C.



Prince Albert

AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR
 SMOKING TOBACCO

The 1 lb. tin comes in a gay Christmas box with a space for your greeting. Give Prince Albert to pipe-smokers—or roll-your-owners.

Camel

AMERICA'S MOST
 POPULAR CIGARETTE

They come in a colorful Christmas carton. Write your greeting on the built-in card — and it's ready to give. No wrapping. It's sure to please your favorite cigarette smokers.